

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Opportunity For Action

TWO particularly striking portions of the Governor's "review of Hongkong" made before Legislative Council on Wednesday referred to the squatters' problem and housing, and he clarified considerably Government's attitude to these questions. There is room for little, if any, dispute to be made concerning the wisdom of Government's overall policy regarding the squatter problem; His Excellency succinctly summed it up by observing that it remains as before—"to clear the squatters with as much expedition as possible and to re-settle them, if possible with fire-proof buildings, but at least under proper control." This desiderata is wholly acceptable. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that progress in the practical implementation of this policy has been short of expectations. That this, in part, has been due to a division of authority in the matter of clearing illegal squatter areas is understandable; by the same token revision of an impracticable system has become overdue. Thus it is of no small importance that Sir Alexander disclosed Government's decision to centralise authority for squatter area clearance. This serves two purposes: it will enable clearance work to be speeded up, and it removes any lingering doubts as to the functions and responsibilities of the Urban Council relating to the squatter problem.

DELEGATION of powers to clear squatter areas is suitably made to the Director of Public Works, although he, in turn, must obtain the approval of the Colonial Secretary for his clearance proposals. This is a sensible arrangement, and one which should materially do away with the indecision created by divided authority which has obviously hampered the task of clearing dangerous and unsuitable squatter villages. This streamlining of authority also emphasises another point. The general public are as alarmed as Government by the frequent outbreaks of disastrous fires in the illegal squatter areas; they are also equally interested in the progress being made in dealing with the twin problems of clearance and resettlement. It thus now becomes a responsible duty of the Unofficial members of Legislative Council to keep the public enlightened as to progress in the squatter clearance programme by obtaining, through questions in Council, information from the Colonial Secretary, or his associate, the Director of Public Works. And as the question of squatter resettlement now becomes the clearly defined responsibility of the Urban Council it is also to be assumed that its Unofficial members, through the official spokesman, will keep the public informed as to how this part of the squatter problem is being tackled and whether it is making the progress commensurate with Government's procedural reform. The proposal that the Social Welfare Officer should become a member of the Urban Council is timely and wise. The services of his department have become integral with the resettlement scheme and his counsel and advice are bound to be helpful. Under the new system the public are entitled to expect a substantial speeding up of squatter clearance and resettlement. It is a problem which must be tackled energetically.

DEATH OF STALIN



THE LATE MARSHAL STALIN

Radio Moscow Makes Official Announcement

MOSCOW, MAR. 6.
MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED THIS MORNING THAT JOSEF V. STALIN IS DEAD.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY TASS, THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, IN BROADCASTS TO THE PROVINCES AND WAS SIGNED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

The 73-year-old Premier died at 9.50 p.m. Thursday, Moscow time, (2.50 a.m. today H.K. time) according to the broadcast.

The USSR Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet were also signatories to the announcement.

The announcement said textually:

"From the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Council, to all members of the Party, to all workers of the Soviet Union, Dear Comrades and friends—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Council announce with profound sorrow to the party and all workers of the Soviet Union that on the fifth of March at 21.50 hours after grave illness, the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, died."

"The heart of Comrade Stalin has stopped beating. His spirit continues. Together with Lenin, Comrade Stalin was the inspirer and leader of the great October Socialist Revolution, founder of the world's first Socialist state. Continuing Lenin's immortal cause, Comrade Stalin led the Soviet People to a World historic victory of Socialism in our land. Comrade Stalin led our country to victory over Fascism in the second World War, which brought a radical change in the entire international scene."

TREMENDOUS LOSS
"Comrade Stalin armed the Party and all people with a great and lucid programme of building Communism in the USSR. Comrade Stalin's death—a man who devoted all his life to the unselfish service of the Communist cause—is a tremendous loss to the Party, to the workers of the Soviet Union and to the whole world."

"The news of Comrade Stalin's death will bring profound pain to the hearts of workers, collective farmers, intellectuals, and all workers of our motherland, to the hearts of all the warriors of our glorious army, and navy, and to the hearts of millions of workers in all countries of the world. In these sorrowful days, all the people of our country are rallying even closer in a great fraternal family under the tested leadership of the Communist Party, created and reared by Lenin and Stalin."

The statement called on all classes and workers in the country to:

"Pursue the policy mapped out by the party which 'is in conformity with' the directives of Stalin, the 'interests of the workers, and the process of continued consolidation of Socialist Motherland.'"

HISTORIC VICTORIES
"The correctness of this policy of the Communist Party has been proved by decades of struggle," the announcement said. "It has led the workers of Soviet countries to historic victories of Socialism."

"Inspired by this policy, the peoples of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Party, advanced confidently towards the further success of Communist construction in the Motherland."

News of Stalin's illness was first given to the world at about 8.20 a.m. Moscow time (1.20 p.m. H.K. time) Wednesday. Three medical bulletins were issued each reporting a "longing battle" by the Soviet leader.

Nine physicians were in attendance throughout. The last medical bulletin, which was issued at 8 a.m. Thursday (1 p.m. Thursday, Hongkong time) reported his condition as "extremely grave."

A heart attack Thursday complicated his chance for survival.

From London, United Press reported that the news of Stalin's death was apparently withheld from the outside world for approximately six hours.

It was first received in a provincial broadcast of Tass News Agency. It gave no hint as to his possible successor. It has been indicated that Vyacheslav Molotov, Stalin's long-time collaborator, is now acting at the head of the Council of Ministers as senior Vice-Premier. There has been speculation that Georgi Malenkov, also a Vice-Premier and head of the Communist Party, is Stalin's heir apparent. United Press.

VYSHINSKY RETURNING

United Nations, Mar. 6.
Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, will return home to Moscow from the United Nations General Assembly here today (Friday) because of Mr. Stalin's grave condition.

As the Political Committee meeting broke up, Mr. Georgi Zorublin, the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, told Reuters: "Mr. Vyshinsky will go back to Moscow to report to the Soviet Government and will come back soon."

"I don't know whether he will travel by ship or by plane," Mr. Vyshinsky generally travels by ship and is reported to dislike flying.

The announcement followed a flurry of Russian activity here about the same time as Moscow's latest bulletin was received in New York that Mr. Stalin was sinking.

First, Mr. Valerian Zorin, the permanent Russian delegate, was called away from the United Nations Committee room by an urgent telephone call during the Khrushchev debate. "He came back, spoke earnestly to Mr. Zorublin, who is also a member of the delegation, and then Mr. Zorublin walked quickly from the Committee room."

A source close to the Soviet delegation said later that Mr. Vyshinsky might go home by ship and that efforts were being made to make a reservation for him. The British liner Queen Elizabeth sails today—Reuters.

MOSCOW AWAITS NEWS

Moscow, Mar. 6.
Moscow was a silent and anxious city early today, with the thoughts of its 5,000,000 citizens centred on the health of Marshal Stalin lying gravely ill in the Kremlin.

Moscow Radio had given no news of the Soviet leader's condition since the 4 p.m. medical bulletin yesterday announcing his condition was "grave."

Lights were shining from the Kremlin windows, and a spotlight shined out the Red flag over the ancient fortress—Reuters.

BRITISH DEFENCE BUDGET APPROVED

London, Mar. 5.

The House of Commons tonight approved the British government's £1,636,760,000 defence plans for the coming year, after defeating a Labour Opposition motion seeking an annual review of the period of conscription.

The government put forward a motion asking for approval of its programme. This was agreed to without a vote.

The Opposition proposed an amendment asking the House merely to take note of the programme and urging that the period of conscription—now two years—be reviewed every year. Any change in Britain's commitments, her Allies' contributions and any new developments could be taken into account, the amendment said.

But this was defeated by 295 votes to 234—a government majority of 41.

The government is extending for another five years an act, due to expire this year, which authorises conscription.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, predicted disaster of the first order if Britain cut her two-year term of conscription "at this critical, but formative, grave, but not unhelpful moment."

This was a testing time for the free world. Any sign of weakening would undermine what good had already been done.

Mr. Churchill said Britain's defence effort was the "absolute maximum of which she is capable."

Her economic foundation and, therefore, her ability to continue her arms drive would be imperilled if there was any further substantial diversion of her resources from civil to military production.

DISPROPORTIONATE
Mr. Clement Attlee, leader of the Opposition, said Britain was bearing a disproportionate burden for keeping world peace. Her overseas commitments were too heavy.

Stressing the dangers of reducing the conscription period by six months, as suggested by some Labour members, Mr. Churchill said this would strike the army over 10,000 Corporals and about 1,800 officers who had come from the ranks.

It would reduce the period which a national serviceman (conscrip) could spend in Korea, from 18 months to five months, in Malaya from 18 months to 10 months and in the Middle East from 18 months to 13.

Mr. Churchill said that, when he became Prime Minister 18 months ago, he was standing in the condition of home defence, especially against large-scale attacks by paratroops.

"I felt naked as I had not felt at any time in the recent war," he said.

More than 450 mobile columns had been formed and plans made to enable these columns to concentrate rapidly at any point of danger from air descent.

He had taken steps to make fighting men out of 250,000 soldiers who had then been engaged entirely in training and administrative duties.

Development of the Home Guard (spare time defence army) was vital to national survival, but its growth had not been adequate to the needs and dangers of Britain.

Mr. Churchill said his government had agreed not to stop supplying jet aircraft to Egypt, while the present negotiations on the future defence of the Suez Canal zone were going on.

Forty-three jet aircraft were sent to the Egyptians under the Labour government. Four more had gone since.

"These additions to the Egyptian Air Force make no difference to our overwhelming air superiority in those regions," he said.

GOOD PROGRESS
Mr. Churchill assured the House that within the limits of Britain's economic and technical resources, her material rearmament was making good progress.

Mr. Churchill defended the government's policy of selling arms to other friendly countries, saying it did not mean modern weapons were being withheld from Britain's own troops.

He said over most of the field of research and development, work was proceeding well and results were extremely encouraging.

"We are very much aware of the importance both of designing new weapons and of getting them as rapidly as possible into the hands of the troops," Mr. Churchill said—Reuters.

Still Studying Oil Proposals

Teheran, Mar. 5.
Foreign Minister Hossein Fatemi told newsmen on Thursday that Iran will study Britain's latest oil proposals several more days and no official reply can be expected before the end of next week.

Two newspapers suspended by the government in the wake of recent rioting appeared today. The Tudeh (Communist) Party organ Basijye Ahamd was published under the name Bang Martom. The newspaper Sigat Ma was published without a masthead but carried at the bottom of the page the word "Sigat Ma—suspended"—Associated Press.

UN To Send Condolences

United Nations, Mar. 6.
An official informed of the death of Generalissimo Stalin said that condolences on behalf of the United Nations would be sent to Moscow later—probably this morning—by Mr. Lester Pearson, of Canada, the President of the General Assembly.

It was stated that it was not known whether Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, would also send condolences.

Mr. Lie has not been recognised by the Soviet Union for the past few years. All the Soviet Union's correspondence with United Nations has been addressed to "the Secretariat"—Reuters.

Senate Bill On HK Orphan

Washington, Mar. 5.
Rep. Henry Taile (Republican, Iowa) said today he hopes for early Senate adoption of a House-approved bill to allow an Army colonel and his wife to bring a 17-year-old Hongkong-born orphan girl to the United States.

The girl, Rose Martin, has been adopted by Col. and Mrs. L. Budbank of Decorah, Iowa.

Daughter of a British sailor, Rose was born in Hongkong and reared as a Chinese after her mother—also believed to be British—died and her father was lost at sea aboard a HMS ship in 1939.

No relatives could be found in England. She is now living in Heidelberg, Germany, with the Burbanks. Col. Burbank is due to return home on rotation in April 1.

The colonel found the girl in Kiating, China, in 1940 when a Chinese laundress returned her shirt "starched and ironed for the first time in many months." He said he inquired about the laundress and found the girl living with the Chinese laundress.

The House passed Rep. Taile's bill on Tuesday. Rep. Taile said he has the promise of quick action by the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration which now must act on it—United Press.

Lucky Escape

Baghdad, Mar. 6.
Eleven Egyptian airmen escaped unhurt today when their Lancaster plane, which was taking off on a training mission to India, lost its undercarriage and crashed on the ground.

The pilot, Sadiq Jawahiri, was unable to control the plane, which was enroute with two others from Cairo to Karachi and New Delhi and back. The other two planes later took off with the survivors—Associated Press.

Three buildings were set on fire by the mob and two buses were burnt.

A 13½ hours curfew beginning at 3.30 p.m. local time was imposed and armed troops with bren gun carriers and armoured cars patrolled the city—Associated Press.

Polish Pilot Seeks Asylum In Denmark

Copenhagen, Mar. 5.
A young Polish air force pilot landed a latest type Russian-built Mig-15 jet fighter on Danish soil today and asked for asylum.

The jet whistled in from the Baltic to land on Bornholm island, in the straits between Poland and Sweden. The pilot, a 21-year-old Polish air Lieutenant, showed great skill in putting his machine down on the 1,300-yard grass outer field of Roskilde airport.

First reports said a silver grey jet "believed to be Russian", circled over the Polish pilot as he landed, but it was later reported that the vapour trail of the Polish plane had been mistaken for a second plane.

The pilot's story was said to be that he was on exercises with other jets, flying at 20,000 feet, when he suddenly jettisoned both reserve petrol tanks to lighten his load and dived at speed near that of sound for Bornholm—only 60 miles from Poland.

Over his radio he heard orders given to others of his flight to follow him and shoot him down, but they pulled out of the dive when Bornholm came in sight—Reuters.

WAS AIDED IN ESCAPE

Singapore, Mar. 5.
Wong Fook Kwong, who is believed to have been the leader of the Malayan Communist party's "strong arm" squad in Singapore, escaped from Singapore General Hospital's lockup ward last night, the police announced today.

The police said that 27-year-old Wong, whom they described as a desperate man, was helped to escape by someone who sawed through and bent back the iron bar covering the ward window.

Later police detained Wong's nephew who had visited him some hours before the escape was discovered.

They have offered a reward for his recapture.

Wong, who has tuberculosis, was arrested last June—Reuters.

LAHORE RIOT

Lahore, Mar. 5.
Police opened fire at three places in Lahore today, killing at least six and injuring several others when a riotous mob staged new anti-government and anti-Ahmedya demonstrations.

Three buildings were set on fire by the mob and two buses were burnt.

A 13½ hours curfew beginning at 3.30 p.m. local time was imposed and armed troops with bren gun carriers and armoured cars patrolled the city—Associated Press.

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TOPS HER BIG TOP SHOWING!
18 BIG SONGS!
BIG DAZZLING SCENES!

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All in Color by Technicolor

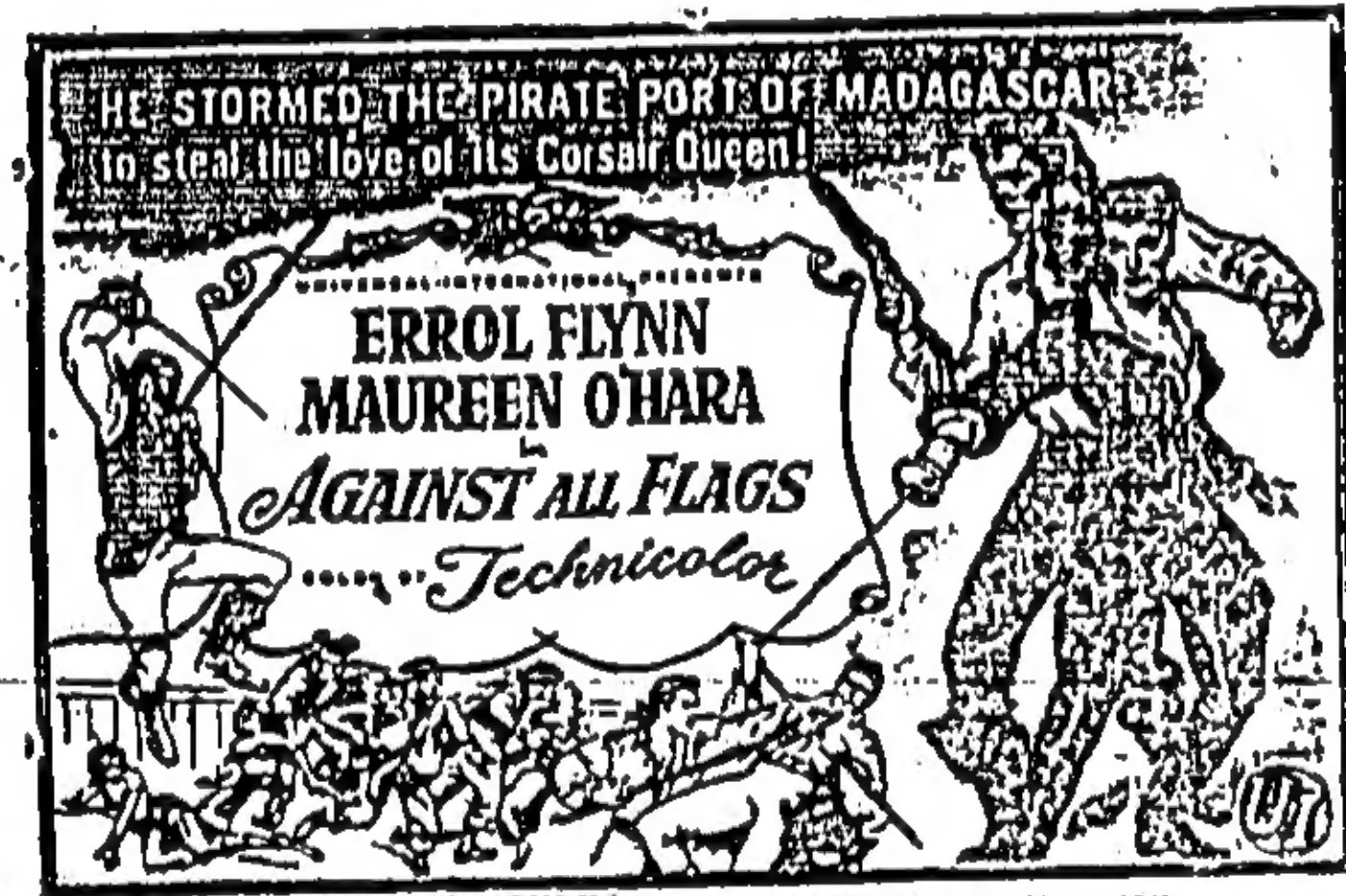
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with ROBERT KEITH, ADEL JERGENS
and the CHEZ PAREE ADORABLES
and GEORGE SEATON
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ADDED: Latest Paramount Newsreel
"Airliner Crashes into Gulf of Mexico" ... Basketball:
25 Straight for Seton Hall" ... "The Atom And You."



TO-DAY

4 SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

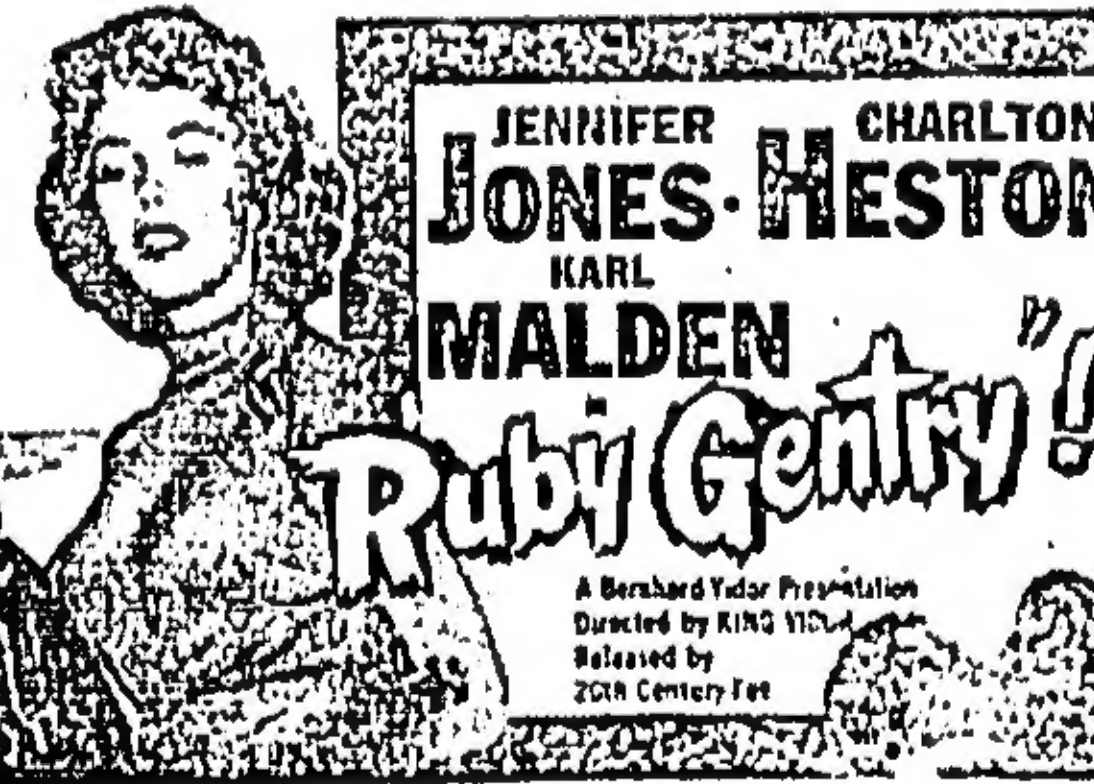


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brought her love
violence to the
screen!



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Art of the Renaissance
Symbolic of the glorious rebirth of art!
BROADWAY Added: "I REMEMBER THE GLORY"
Technicolor. The art of Botticelli
He painted a line to obey him!

Finding Alternative To Suez Canal Proves Big Problem



Miss Lucy Edwards, of Drouin, Victoria, Australia, Matron of the British Commonwealth Hospital in Korea, leaving Buckingham Palace with her father after receiving the Royal Red Cross from the Queen. — Central Press Photo.

Men Round The Throne Have Important Role

London, Mar. 5.

A small but powerful group of courtiers, almost unknown to the public, is helping Queen Elizabeth to prepare for her Coronation on June 2.

As men round the throne have done throughout British history, they wield great influence. They have the Queen's ear. She is often guided by them.

But unlike their counterparts in the history books, they do not spend their time in Court intrigues, or fearing that a sudden whim of the monarch may drop them from favour.

The modern Royal Court is a business-like organisation. Its officials are men who manage to combine a sense of tradition with twentieth-century efficiency. They find nothing incongruous about changing back and forth from suit and knee breeches into bowler hat and striped trousers.

Most important official in the Royal Household is the Queen's private secretary, 65-year-old Sir Alan Lascelles.

A tall, discreet man with a sardonic sense of humour, he is the direct link between the Queen and her Ministers. Known by his friends as "Tommy"—nobody knows why—he has a long record of royal service. He was private secretary to King George VI for nine years, and for nine years before that he was assistant private secretary to the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales.

Grey-haired and said to suffer from dyspepsia, he is the only person in Buckingham Palace outside the Queen to hold a small, tubular key which can open Cabinet dispatch boxes with their State secrets.

A MODEL

A model of correctness and discretion, he insists that he is in no way the Queen's adviser on political or constitutional affairs. But it is well known that he is always listened to with great respect by both Monarch and Ministers.

Sir Alan, like most of the Royal Household officials whose job is full-time, lives with his wife in a "grace-and-favour" apartment at historic St James's Palace, in the Mall, near Buckingham Palace.

His first duty each morning is to go through the Queen's correspondence, then discuss with her the plans and engagements made for the day. He also has to keep up to date with current affairs, by telephone and personal contact with Government departments, so that he can tell the Queen of developments at home and overseas.

Sir Alan has been called the "eyes and ears of the Sovereign". As such his job in

Coronation year is doubly important. The titular head of the Royal Household, the man responsible to the Queen for its management and administration, is the Lord Chamberlain. This post is held by the 56-year-old Earl of Scarborough, the very model of a man who has devoted his life to upright public service.

QUEER DUTIES

Able to trace his ancestry back to King Edward II (1284-1312), he is a man of courtly manners, always perfectly groomed. His family motto is: "A sound conscience is a wall of brass".

His post as Lord Chamberlain gives him some queer duties. All plays produced on the British stage must pass his censorship and he has the power to ban them if he thinks them immoral.

In consultation with the Queen, he appoints the other 300 or so officers of the Royal Household. He controls Court ceremonies and dress, presentation of debutantes and invitations to State functions. Even the Royal swans which glide with stately grace up and down the river Thames are his responsibility.

One of the most powerful men near the throne is Sir Piers Leigh, 61-year-old Master of the Queen's Household. He has had longer service in the Household than any other top official, and has the reputation of not being afraid to speak his mind to the sovereign when he thinks duty requires it.

Married to an American, the former Sarah Polk Bradford, daughter of the late Judge Bradford, of Woodstock, Tennessee, Sir Piers was the only member of the Court to accompany King Edward VII into exile after his abdication in 1936.

Nicknamed variously "Babe" and "Joey" by his intimate friends, he is a square-jawed, slightly-built man with a dry sense of humour.

He is a little. He has the sort of immobile, expressionless face that Americans call a "deadpan". To all these Household officials and many more, lords and ladies, and women of the bedchamber, gentlemen-at-arms and yeomen of the guard, Coronation year is bringing hard work as well as the honour of serving their Queen on an historic and memorable occasion.—Reuter.

London, Mar. 5.
Military experts here, grappling with the problems involved in an evacuation of Britain's large military garrison in Egypt, are more concerned with the future of installations than the redeployment of the 70,000 troops reported now to be stationed there.

The Base installations—ammunition dumps, storage depots, workshops and eight airfields capable of taking heavy bombers—are the core round which Britain's Middle East land and air commands have been developed during, and between, two World Wars.

Military circles here have already accepted as inevitable the ultimate evacuation of the troops and the closing down of the miles of camps which house them along miles of the desert strip, parallel with the southern reaches of the Suez Canal.

They are pinning their hopes—on their plans—on Egypt's agreement during the Anglo-Egyptian defence talks to the bases in the country being maintained by local labour under expert supervision ready for any emergency which might arise.

For the British, the Middle East routes nearly as high as Europe, and probably as high as the Far East, as an area of strategic importance. The United States, until a few years ago distinctly cool towards its significance, has also come to regard it as a key oil and strategic area both in the cold war and for defence in a possible hot, one against the Communist world.

On both sides of the Atlantic, it is seen as a vital communications link between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, between Europe and Asia, and as a first-class centre for land and sea operations. For this reason, Britain feels unable to leave a military vacuum in the area.

The 100-mile long Suez Canal itself, running from Port Said in the North to the port of Suez on the Red Sea, though an immensely important water link between East and West in peace time, is regarded as a secondary consideration for wartime operations.

DANGEROUS WATERS
Not only is the canal extremely vulnerable to long range air attack, but the Mediterranean approaches to it are dangerous waters for shipping exposed to dive-bombers based in Southern Europe. For these reasons it was out of use during much of World War I.

But though the Canal may not rank highly as a communication link, Egypt herself does in the view of military chiefs here. Land routes from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea in Egypt are good.

They also provide excellent lines of communication from the British arsenal to all points radiating North, West or East where land battles might rage. No greater example exists than the way in which the canal base fed the victorious British armies in the Western desert in the 1939-45 war.

The dispersal of British troops from the Suez Canal Garrison is not an insurmountable task. And it has to be dispersed because no other facilities exist, or can be built, to re-house the forces together again.

In the first place, military observers here assume that the need to retain present military manpower in the Middle East in time of peace will decrease in the event of Egypt and Britain coming to terms over old disputes. This would almost certainly lead to a rebuilding of the Emergency Reserve Force in the United Kingdom which was despatched abroad, much of it to the Middle East in 1950 and 1951.

MAY BE STAGGERED
Those who remain could be spread over other British military centres in the area: in Cyprus, where new camps are being built to receive them; in Libya where Britain maintains forces under arrangements with the newly-created state of King Idris; and in Jordan, where United Kingdom troops are stationed in accordance with the Anglo-Jordanian treaty of 1943.

Their final redistribution must in any case await the terms of an

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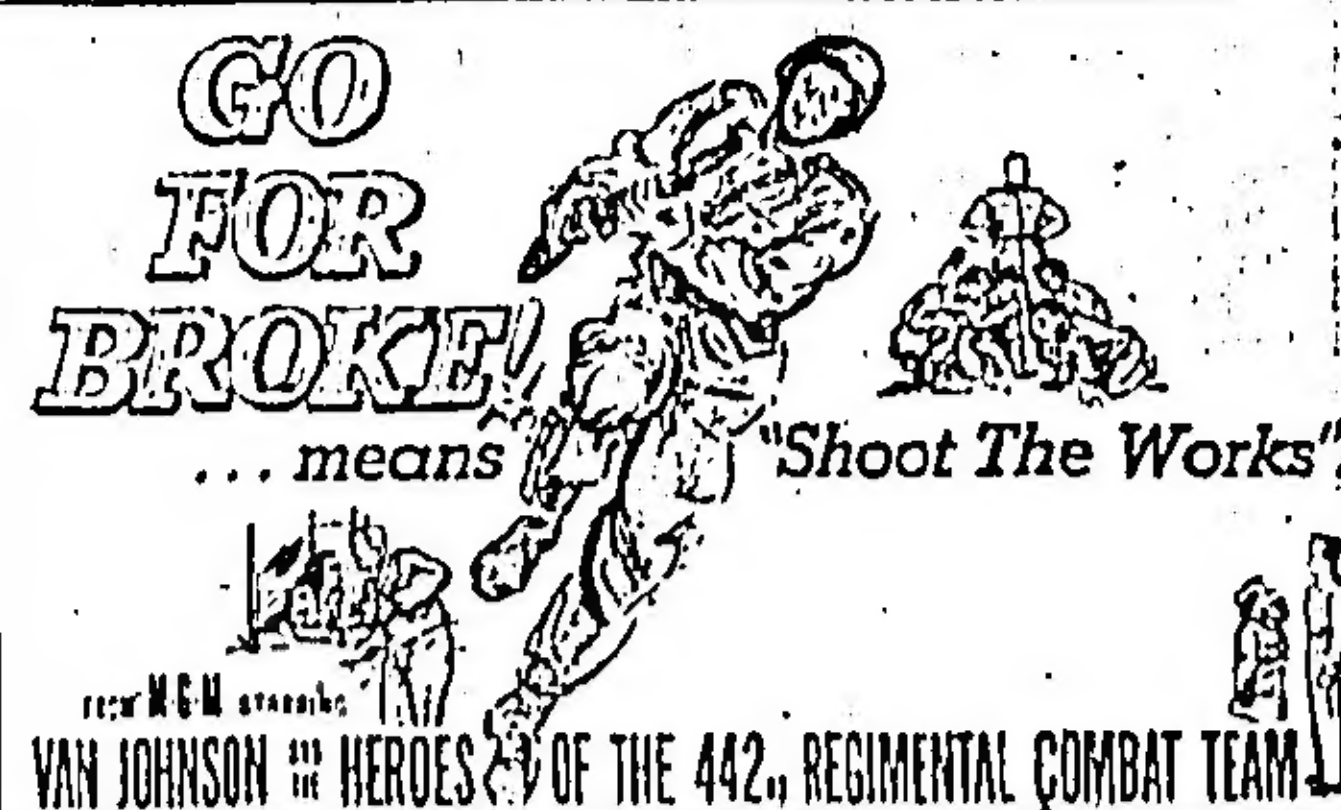
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AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. | **QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA** | AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

OPENS TO-DAY



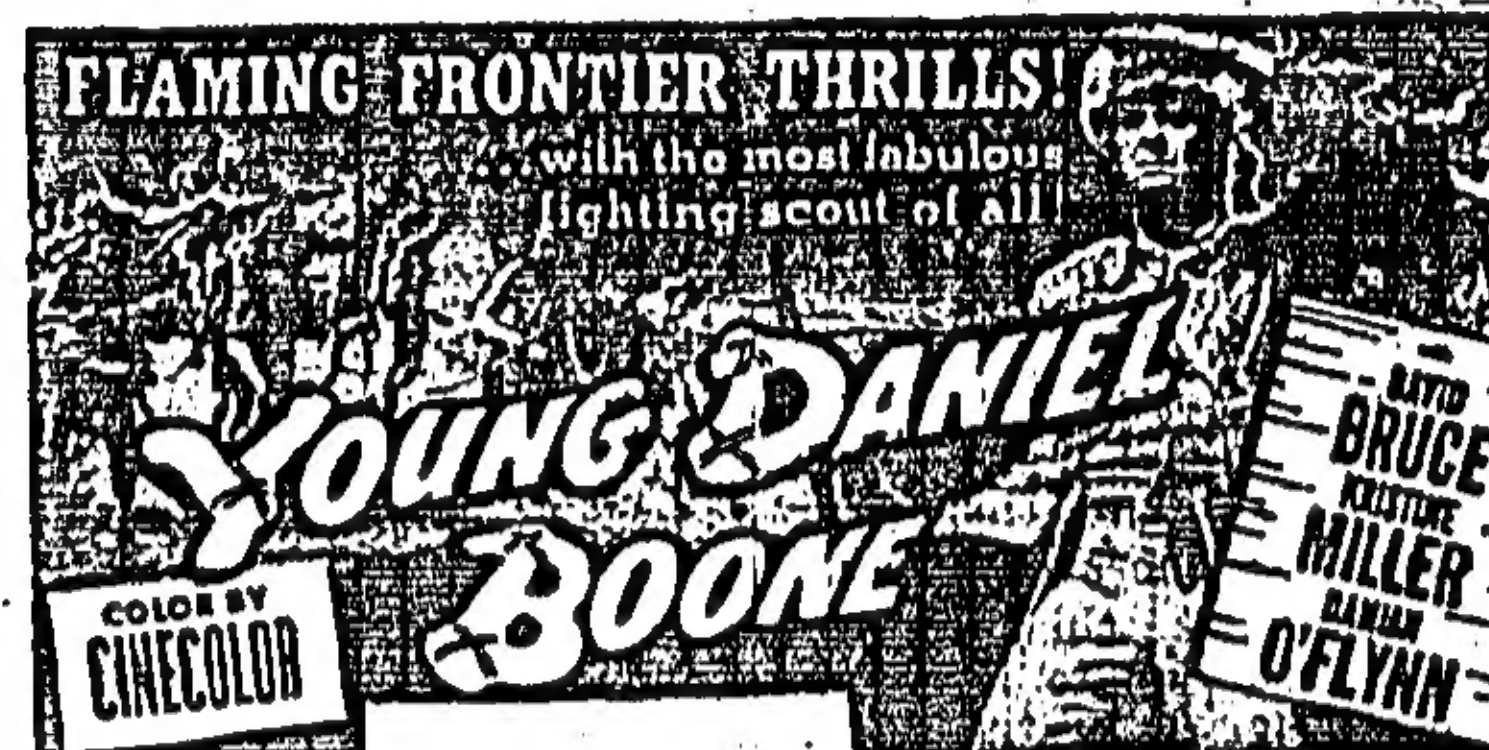
FINAL TO-DAY | **LIBERTY** | AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"HUSBAND'S DIARY"

記日夫丈

A Chinese Picture in Mandarin Dialogue

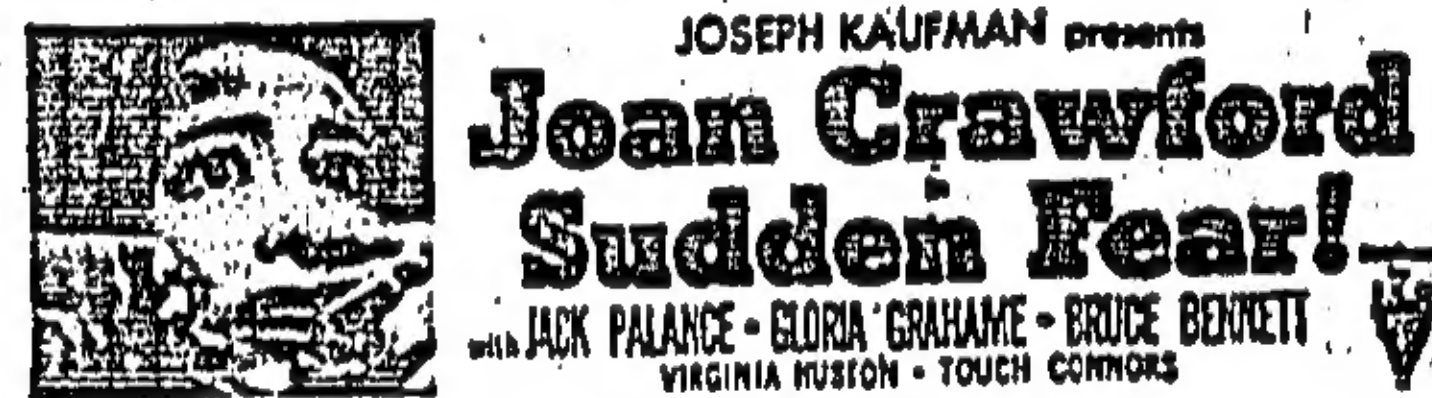
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"A WORLD OF GOLD"

界世金黃

A Chinese Picture in Mandarin Dialogue



SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"MEAL-TIME"

CHINESE PICTURE



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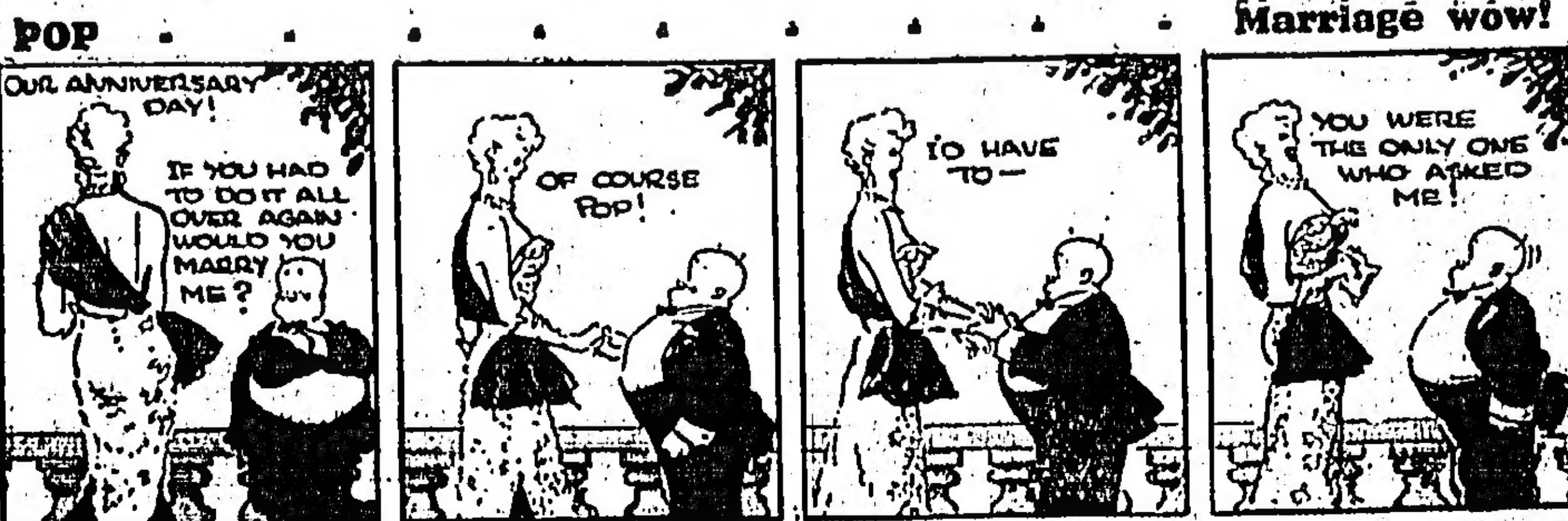
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Plain Speaking By General

Washington, Mar. 5. General James A. Van Fleet, former Eighth Army Commander in Korea, said today there is a serious shortage of men and materials in Korea.

Taking a different line than yesterday, General Van Fleet told the Senate Armed Services Committee: "There has been a serious shortage of ammunition ever since I have been in Korea. There have been critical shortages at times."

He said he was not given either supplies or manpower to carry out his mission in Korea successfully.—Associated Press.

Another Tanker Seized By America

Philadelphia, Mar. 5. The U.S. Government today seized the tanker Merrimac on Federal complaint that the vessel, a war surplus ship, was purchased fraudulently by a group of aliens headed by Stavros Niarhos, the Greek shipping magnate.

This is the second tanker the Government has seized from the same group, now known as the North American Shipping and Trading Company. Federal agents recently took possession of the tanker Monitor.

The Merrimac and Monitor were among six World War II tankers sold to the North American Shipping and Trading Company by the United States Maritime Commission under the 1940 Ship Sales Act.

This law required that individual buyers be American citizens.

In the case of corporations, the law required that the President and Managing Director be United States citizens and at least 85 per cent of the interests controlled by American citizens.

The Government charges that Niarhos' company was a "mere instrumentality of the true owners, who were aliens and who furnished more than 60 per cent of the funds for a down payment on the six ships and for the working capital."

In New York, a North American spokesman said that its four other tankers are now en route to the United States and will also be seized by the Government.

They are the Merrimac and Monitor, coming from Europe, and the Seven Seas and Jeanne, en route from Japan.

A spokesman said the North American contends that the ships were purchased legally and that all the vessels are being surrendered voluntarily so that the courts can make a test of the whole question.—Associated Press.

A STERN TASKMASTER

Stalin's Life In Kremlin: Remote And Inaccessible

Moscow, Mar. 5. Iossif Vissarionovich Djugashvili, who called himself Stalin, was born in Gori, province of Tiflis, Georgia, on December 21, 1879. His father was a village cobbler, his mother the daughter of a serf.

The father, a heavy drinker, died shortly after his son's birth. The mother became a household servant to educate her only child for the priesthood.

Fifty years later, the youth of the Godless State he headed hailed the one-time divinity student as "the sun of the entire earth." He was the almost absolute ruler of more than 800,000,000 of the earth's people.

Winston Churchill bawled his empire at Fulton, Missouri, in 1946:

"From Stalin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient States of Central and Eastern Europe, Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia—all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject in one form or another not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow."

The Communist expansion eastward into China was still to come.

Young Djugashvili entered the Gori Ecclesiastical School at the age of nine. From there he went to an orthodox theological seminary in Tiflis. His inquiring mind led him to Socialist literature. He was expelled from the seminary for revolutionary activities.

WENT UNDERGROUND

For the next 17 years, young Djugashvili lived as an underground Communist—preaching Marxism at clandestine meetings, organizing strikes, writing and publishing underground newspapers, leading and organizing revolutionary bands to "expropriate" bank funds, moving from place to place with false documents and under assumed names.

Stalin was one of the names he used. It means "man of steel" and he kept it.

His years as a subversive Communist were a running battle with Czarist police. Stalin was arrested eight times between 1902 and 1913. Seven times he was sent to Siberia; six times he escaped. In 1913, he was sent to prison in a remote section of Siberia and remained there until other revolutionaries overthrew the Czar in March 1917 and opened the prison doors.

Stalin became a recognized leader in the Communist movement in those pre-revolutionary years. The pattern of his relationships with Nicolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky, which shaped his future life and that of his nation, also was begun in the days of Russia's Communist conspiracy.

Stalin first came to Lenin's attention at a party conference at Tammersfors, Finland, in 1905. The long feud with Trotsky was

begin at a London conference in 1907.

Stalin differed violently with Trotsky's desire for conciliation with the Menshevik or evolutionist faction of the party. The two groups split in 1912 and Stalin became an important member of Lenin's Bolshevik faction. In the same year he and Lenin founded Pravda, the newspaper which was Stalin's official voice to the end.

Stalin was married for the first time during his stormy revolutionary activities. His wife, Ekaterina Svanidze, a sister of one of his schoolmates, died in 1905 after bearing him one child, Jakob. The boy was brought up by relatives and apparently never was close to his father. It has been reported that he refused to join the Communist Party.

In the subsequent years his half-brother, Vassili Stalin, rose to what appeared to be the role of a Crown Prince in the Kremlin.

Stalin reached Moscow from his last Siberian imprisonment three months before Lenin returned. He became co-editor of Pravda and played an active part in events leading to the Bolshevik revolution which overthrew the Kerensky government in November 1917.

He became commissar of nationalities in Lenin's government and from that position was largely responsible for welding Russia's diverse national groups into the present Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

MADE SECRETARY

More important in his future career was his appointment to the Politburo (Political Bureau of the Central Committee), formed in 1917 to give "political guidance to the party." In 1922, Stalin was named to the newly-created post of secretary-general of the Politburo's Central Committee.

Stalin drew the rules for that job and they led him to mastery of the entire Soviet Union. Through shrewd political maneuvering he controlled all the USSR from that post for some 15 years before holding his first state office, as Premier, in 1941.

Within a short time after the post was created, Stalin set himself up as a buffer between the Politburo and all practical affairs. He exercised tight control on all party appointments and built around him the men who were to place him in power.

Lenin, in the last years of his life, regretted the huge power he had placed in Stalin's hands. He became critical of what he believed was Stalin's ruthless and crude handling of rebellious Communists.

In the document that later became known as Lenin's political testament, he recommended Stalin's removal from the secretaryship.

"TOO RUDE"

"Stalin is too rude," he wrote. "I propose to find a way to remove Stalin and find another man—more patient, less capricious."

Lenin became too ill to carry out his intention. A year before his death, Stalin, G. G. Zinoviev and L. B. Kamenev were named a reigning triumvirate to take over major decisions.

The three split sharply in 1925 after Lenin's death. Zinoviev and Kamenev joined Trotsky in a left-wing group sponsoring world revolution. The right wing advocated a modified Communist economy and a "truce" with the capitalist West as outlined in Lenin's New Economic Policy of 1921.

Stalin agreed in part with the "rightists" but he kept himself aloof from both groups and concentrated on the increase of his own power through further appointments, obtaining seats in the Politburo for two of his closest collaborators—Vyacheslav Molotov and Klementi D. Voroshilov.

In 1927, Stalin declared war on the "subversive" opposition, sending Trotsky into exile and eventual murder in Mexico. In 1929, Stalin began his drastic economic reforms, beginning in the face of the peasants' refusal to deliver grain with the collectivization of agriculture, a

sudden reversal in his previous agricultural programme.

In that same year, Stalin's 50th birthday brought the first of the public celebrations with which the people of the Soviet were to pay continuing homage to the absolute ruler, whose photograph was perhaps more widely saluted than their flag.

His life conformed to the pattern which he maintained, with only slight variation, until his death. Stalin lived and worked in the medieval fortress of the Kremlin, protected by bodyguards, and appeared rarely at public ceremonies and party congresses.

He left his country's borders only twice—and not far behind—for conferences at Tcherni, Iran, in 1943 with Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill and at Potsdam, in Russian-occupied Germany, with Churchill and President Truman in 1945.

A short, stocky man with graying hair and a bushy moustache, Stalin was described by intimates as a man of simple tastes, a stern taskmaster and a hard worker who kept late hours. In succeeding years he became increasingly a man remote, inaccessible, surrounded with mystery.

The Soviet economy was in constant upheaval throughout the 1930s.

KULAKS CRUSHED

"We are 50 or 100 years behind the advanced countries," said Stalin in 1931. "We must make good this lag in 10 years. Either we do it or they crush us."

The "kulaks" or rich peasants were dispossessed and driven from the country; several millions died in the 1932-33 famine, engineered by the government to speed collectivization.

As Hitler built Germany for war, new industrial regions sprang up in the Urals, Soviet Central Asia and the Far East; cities grew overnight, around newly-built industries and newly-drilled oil wells. Tens of millions of persons were transplanted to meet the needs of rapidly expanding industry.

There was rebellion against the iron hand of the "man of steel." Hundreds of thousands of "unreliables" were sent to forced-labor camps where they mined gold, cut timber, built ports and roads. Trotsky, from abroad, fostered opposition as the ruthless operation of two five-year plans disrupted the lives of millions.

PURGE TRIALS

The dissenters were put down in the public purge trials of 1936, 1937 and 1938. Almost 50 dissident army officers and the Party leaders whom Stalin had deposed were put to death. The army was purged. In 1940, Trotsky was slain in Mexico. Stalin's rule was unchallenged.

In May 1941, one month before Hitler turned on Russia, Stalin assumed the duties of Prime Minister, his first official government post. In November, with the Germans in the suburbs of Moscow, he assumed command of the army. In 1943 he became Marshal of the Soviet Union.

Stalin married Nadejda (Nadya) Sergeevna Alliluyeva, daughter of an old friend and an ardent Communist, in 1913. She was said to have tasted all food served to him before he ate it.

Their son, Vassili, was born in 1920. A daughter, Svetlana, was born in 1926. Nadya Stalin died in 1932 of causes variously described as suicide and peritonitis.—United Press.

CHARGES TO BE FILED

Duesseldorf, Mar. 5. State prosecutors in the Ruhr will shortly file charges against 36 suspected members of the Communist ring organizing treasonable activities, a North Rhine-Westphalian Government spokesman said today.

The case of three others, believed to be the ring leaders, would be handled by the Federal Prosecutor at Karlsruhe, he added.

The 36 were arrested during a widespread investigation of members of the banned Communist Youth Movement, begun in mid-January, the spokesman said.—Reuter.

Standing Their Ground

Debate In UN on The Korea War

New York, Mar. 5. In a debate overshadowed by Stalin's illness, the free and Communist worlds stood their ground at the United Nations today on opposing methods to ending the Korean war.

Canada's Paul Martin told the Political Committee the United Nations must not back down from the Indian resolution, which embodies the free world's refusal to send home Communist prisoners against their will.

"If the Communists cannot accept the resolution's actual terms," he declared, "let them meet its spirit by offering helpful proposals of their own, rather than fabricating wordy smoke-screens."

Czechoslovakia's new Foreign Minister, Frantisek David, repeated the Communist rejection of the formula, which, he said, was merely designed to "cover up the horrible misdeeds of the United States forces in Korea."

M. David, after accusing the Eisenhower administration of plans for extending the war, demanded that the United Nations agree to the previously rejected plan for an immediate cease-fire with the prisoner question to be settled at a political conference afterwards.

Mr. Martin said he saw a hint in Soviet delegate Andrei Vyshinsky's speech on Monday that the Communists might offer something new, but apparently no other Western delegates shared his view.

A spokesman said Mr. Martin's restrained optimism resulted from the fact that M. Vyshinsky devoted only a fraction of his speech to the prisoner problem.

With both sides giving proof of their determination not to yield on the question of Korea, diplomats pinned what slender hopes they had on the slight possibility of a new approach from the Kremlin following changed circumstances.—Associated Press.

Banned Paper To Reappear

Buenos Aires, Mar. 5. One of Argentina's best-known provincial newspapers, La Nueva Provincia, of Bahia, will reappear this month after being banned for more than three years.

La Nueva Provincia was one of many newspapers closed down about the same time by a Congressional committee investigating alleged anti-Argentine activities. Some are still suspended.—Reuter.

13-Nation Talks On Japanese Assets

London, Mar. 5. Representatives of 13 countries in conference here are expected tomorrow to report to their Governments their findings on certain Japanese assets which are to go ultimately to former Allied prisoners of war.

These assets under Article 16 of the Japanese Peace Treaty should pass to the International Red Cross for distribution.

The representatives began talks here yesterday with officials of the Red Cross International Committee.

Countries represented at the talks which continued today are Britain, the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

The discussions are of a fact-finding nature only, and the conclusions will be referred back to the governments concerned.

Japan agreed under article 16 of the peace treaty that these assets should be distributed by the International Committee of the Red Cross for the benefit of former prisoners of war and their families. The article says that Japan will transfer her assets or their equivalent, in neutral or enemy countries, to the Red Cross.

After the transfer, the Red Cross Committee would liquidate the assets and distribute the resultant fund to appropriate national agencies.

Opposition To Yoshida Begins To Waver

Tokyo, Mar. 5. The Progressive Party (the largest Opposition group) and the anti-Yoshida groups of the Liberal Party (Government today began to show signs of wavering in their struggle to have a non-confidence motion against the Cabinet passed by the Diet.

It was reported here that both the Progressives and the rebel Liberal groups are doubtful if they can organize a strong enough Cabinet in case of a general election following the passage of a non-confidence vote against the Yoshida regime. The Opposition has been planning to introduce such a vote shortly.

A meeting of Progressive leaders, including Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, tonight was inclined to the view that they should proceed with the presentation of the non-confidence motion "quite cautiously".—Reuter.

BANK'S MISSION TO BURMA

To Study Economic Development

Paris, Mar. 6. A mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will arrive in Rangoon on March 7 to study the future economic development of Burma, it was announced here today.

The mission, which will pay a four-week visit at the request of the Burmese Government, is headed by Richard H. Demuth, of the Bank's Department of Operations for Asia and the Middle East. Mr. Arle Kruthof of the Department of Technical Operations, and K. N. R. Ramanulram of the International Monetary Fund, will also accompany him.

They will meet Government officials and leaders of industry, banking, commerce and agriculture to gain information for an appraisal of the general economic situation and prospects for development over the next few years.

The mission, which is paying its first visit to Burma, will not consider requests for loans.—Reuter.

ANOTHER MISSION

Paris, Mar. 5. A World Bank mission will arrive in Germany on March 10 and stay five weeks, it was announced today.

The mission, the bank's first to Germany, will study the general economic situation and investment plans.—Reuter.

STRIKE CALL

Rome, Mar. 5. Communist allied railway unions, claiming a membership of 200,000, today called for a 48-hour strike next Thursday and Friday to back higher wages demands.

Non-Communist railwaymen's unions, though they support the wage claims, decided not to order their members to strike.—Reuter.

U.S. Ambassador Administers A Rebuke To Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 5. The United States Ambassador, Robert D. Murphy, warned in a speech today that trade with Communist-dominated countries under present conditions could at best be of limited assistance to Japan and, at worst, could do incalculable harm.

He was speaking only two days after the Foreign Minister, Katsuo Okazaki, had told a committee of the Diet that Japan intended to trade with Communist China "in conformity with trade policies pursued by other countries."

Mr. Okazaki said it would be meaningless for Japan to stop trading with China, while other nations were doing so.

But Mr. Murphy told the Chamber of Commerce at Takamatsu, on Japan's Inland Sea, today "Trade with Communist-dominated countries under present conditions could at best be of only limited assistance to Japan and, at worst, could do incalculable harm."

The Ambassador said the future of Japan's economy was interlocked with other free nations, where there was "real hope" for her.

In the past few days, private Japanese firms announced that the first shipment of 157,000 tons of coal will begin arriving here from North China—the first in two years—in return for textile machinery; and that a Japanese manufacturer is to exchange perfume for Chinese castor seeds.

HIGH HOPES

Hopes were high in commercial quarters yesterday that Russia would send 250,000 tons of coal from Sakhalin, off Soviet Siberia, in exchange for Japanese ship repairing services.

Japan's trade with the Communist mainland is still only a fraction of the big pre-war commerce. But it is expected to grow.

Mr. Murphy, who is on a tour of Southern Japan, accused Communist propagandists of misrepresenting President Eisenhower's election campaign speech to the effect that "Americans should let Asians fight Asians."

He asked his audience today to be on guard against dishonest Communist interpretation of the free world.—Reuter.

Atomic Bomb Test In Nevada

Washington, Mar. 5. The headquarters of the United States civil defense organization announced today that tests will soon be made of the effects of atomic explosions on wooden houses.

This type of house is the most common in the United States.

The Atomic Energy Commission had two wooden houses built in the Nevada Desert where atomic explosion tests are normally carried out.

On March 17, an atomic bomb, considerably smaller in power than those dropped on Japan during the last war, will be dropped less than one kilometre from one of the houses and about four kilometres from the other.

About 300 members of the civil defense organization will witness the test.

The tests are expected to give important information for civil defense in rural regions.—France-Press.

Three Chinese Released

Manila, Mar. 5. Three Chinese, detained at Camp Murphy on suspicion of subversive activities, were released today after rigid investigation because of the lack of a prima facie case against them.

Their release is the first direct result of Defence Secretary Casalejo's recent directive speeding up screening of over 1,200 Filipinos and 208 Chinese held throughout the Philippines on suspicion of subversive activities.—Reuter.

To Probe Crash

Karachi, Mar. 5. Group Captain John Cunningham, wartime flying ace and now the De Havilland Company's chief test pilot, arrived today with other company officials to investigate the Canadian Pacific Airlines Comet crash which killed 11 people here on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Ex-Soviet General's Complaint

Washington, Mar. 5. A former Soviet Army Brigadier-General, now chief of the "Voice of America's Russian Department, protested today he had not been allowed to use the news of Premier Stalin's collapse and the "probable struggle for succession" as propaganda material.

Mr. Alexander Barmine, who fled into exile in 1937, hit out before a group of Senators at "weasel worded" policy directives to the American Government broadcasting service.

Testifying before a Senate Sub-Committee investigating subversion he said that yesterday he had asked for permission to use the present situation in the Soviet Union as a basis for broadcasts to Eastern Europe but permission had been denied.

Explaining why he thought the Voice of America should capitalize on the Soviet Premier's illness Mr. Barmine said he had noted that speeches of a kind of what might happen practically every top Communist ended with "Long live Stalin" and "Stalin must live forever."

This, he said, had convinced him that the Kremlin was afraid of what might happen when Mr. Stalin died. With the approval of policy makers in Washington he had therefore prepared a script on "the struggle for succession."

"The script was rejected," he said.

He declared that Mr. Stalin's death would mean "terrible troubles in the Soviet Union" and he did not understand why the "Voice" should not point this out to the Russians.—Reuter.

FOG-BOUND SHIPS ON MOVE AGAIN

London, Mar. 5. Dozens of ships cluttering the sea lanes round England's East Coast began moving today after being fog-bound for four days.

The fog, which has caused chaos in transport, air services and shipping, lifted for a few hours today. But tonight the forecast was that it would return.

The liner Ormsay (27,632 tons) which had waited for the fog bank to lift since Monday, docked at Tilbury in the Thames with 1,400 passengers after a 1,300-mile trip from Australia.

Airports in the London area went back to normal again and airlines were landing and departing as usual. But at midnight, the fog returned for an hour and a plane from Colombo was diverted to Marston.—Reuter.

COMMITTEE TO BE SET UP

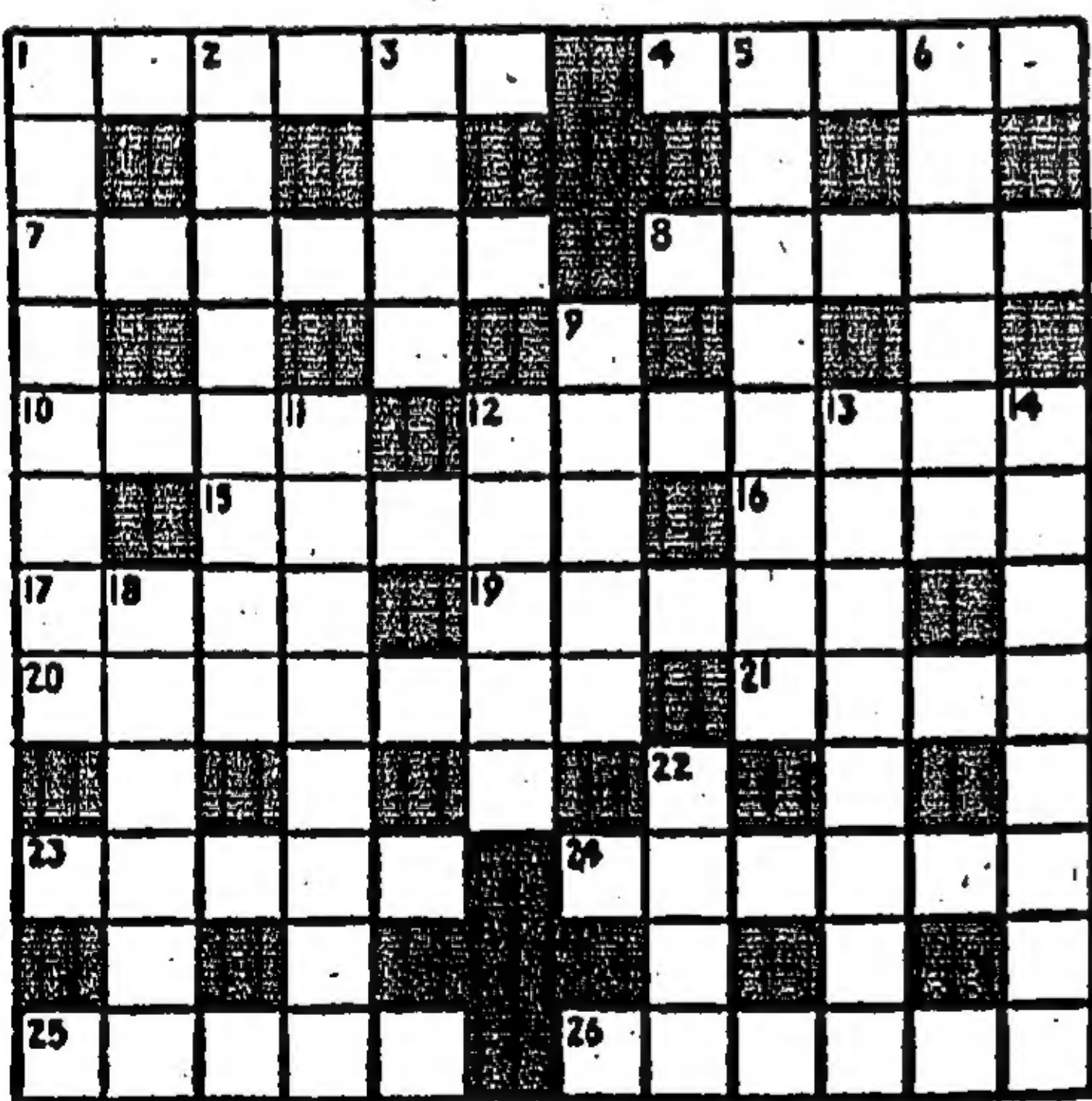
London, Mar. 5. The Government is to set up a special committee to consider whether existing arrangements for insuring against excessive fluctuations in cotton prices are adequate to meet the changing conditions of industry.

Mr. Peter Thornycroft, President of the Board of Trade, disclosed this today in a written Parliamentary answer.—Reuter.

Japan And Egypt

London, Mar. 5. The Japanese trade delegation now in the Egyptian capital submitted a draft trade agreement between Japan and Egypt to Cairo today. Cairo radio reported tonight.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Straightforward (8).
 - Libertated (6).
 - Precious metal (6).
 - Mar (6).
 - Truck circuits (4).
 - Makes up one's mind (7).
 - Difficult to believe (5).
 - Repose (4).
 - Bank of seats (4).
 - Woary (6).
 - Made certain (7).
 - Channel (4).
 - Scope (6).
 - Heart (6).
 - Scatter (6).
 - Does business (6).

- DOWN**
- Abandoned (8).
 - Sinks back (8).
 - Company (4).
 - Mended (8).
 - Banquets (6).
 - Lukewarm (6).
 - Tussle (6).
 - Put off (6).
 - Subtracted (8).
 - Speaks imperfectly (8).
 - Unbroken (6).
 - Fruit (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Rover, 6 Sedan, 8 Armed, 9 Pelota, 10 Niche, 11 Sprat, 12 Bath, 13 Toast, 16 Resort, 18 Leader, 20 Chest, 22 Dove, 23 Sun, 25 Steel, 26 Earned, 27 Years, 28 Chess, 29 Stayer, Down: 1 Republic, 2 Volatile, 3 Rat, 4 Trapped, 5 Senator, 6 Editor, 7 Aches, 14 Attorney, 15 Tormentor, 16 Athletics, 17 Sellers, 18 Essays, 19 Hitch, 24 Last.

Some things must be done—



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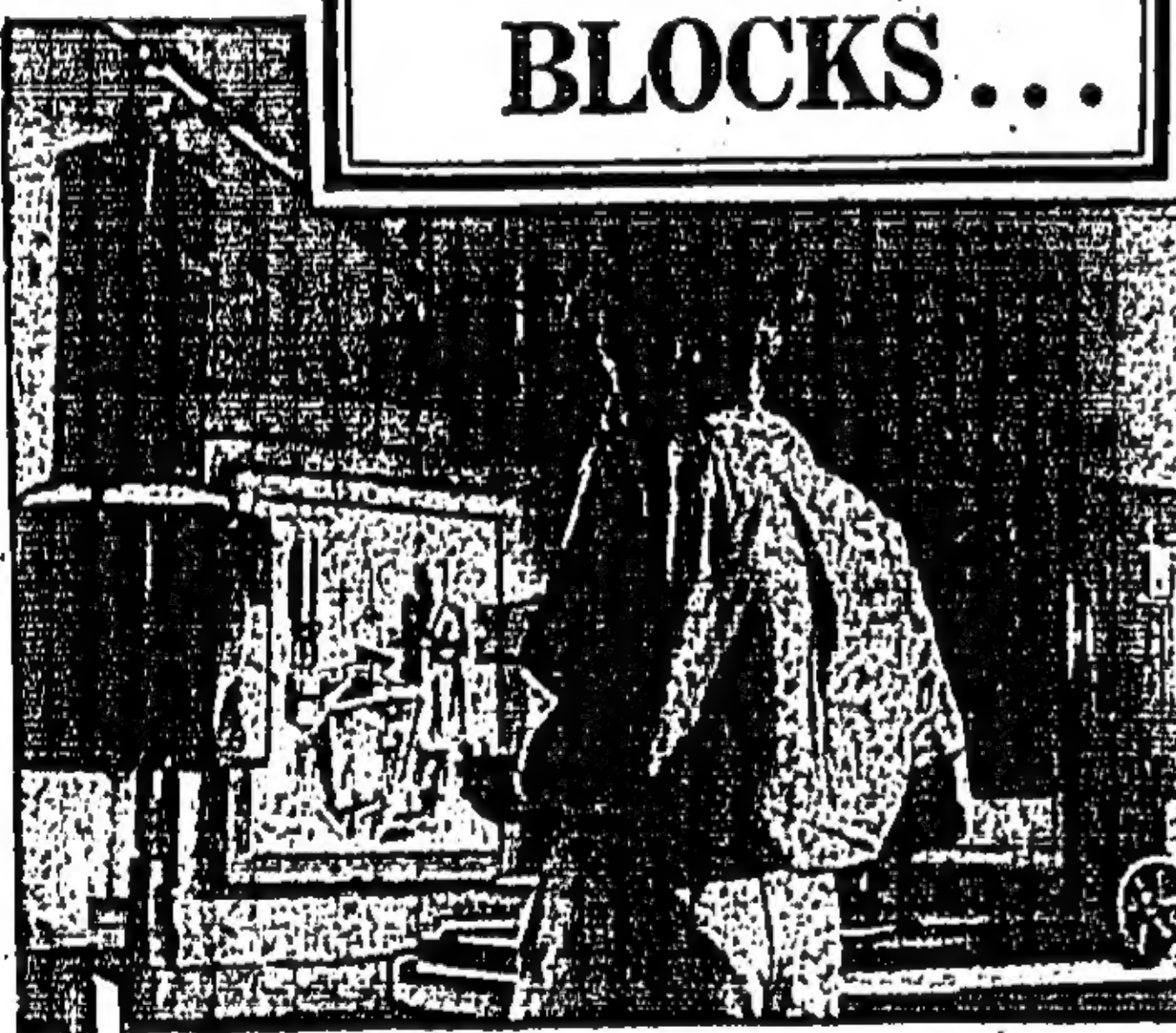
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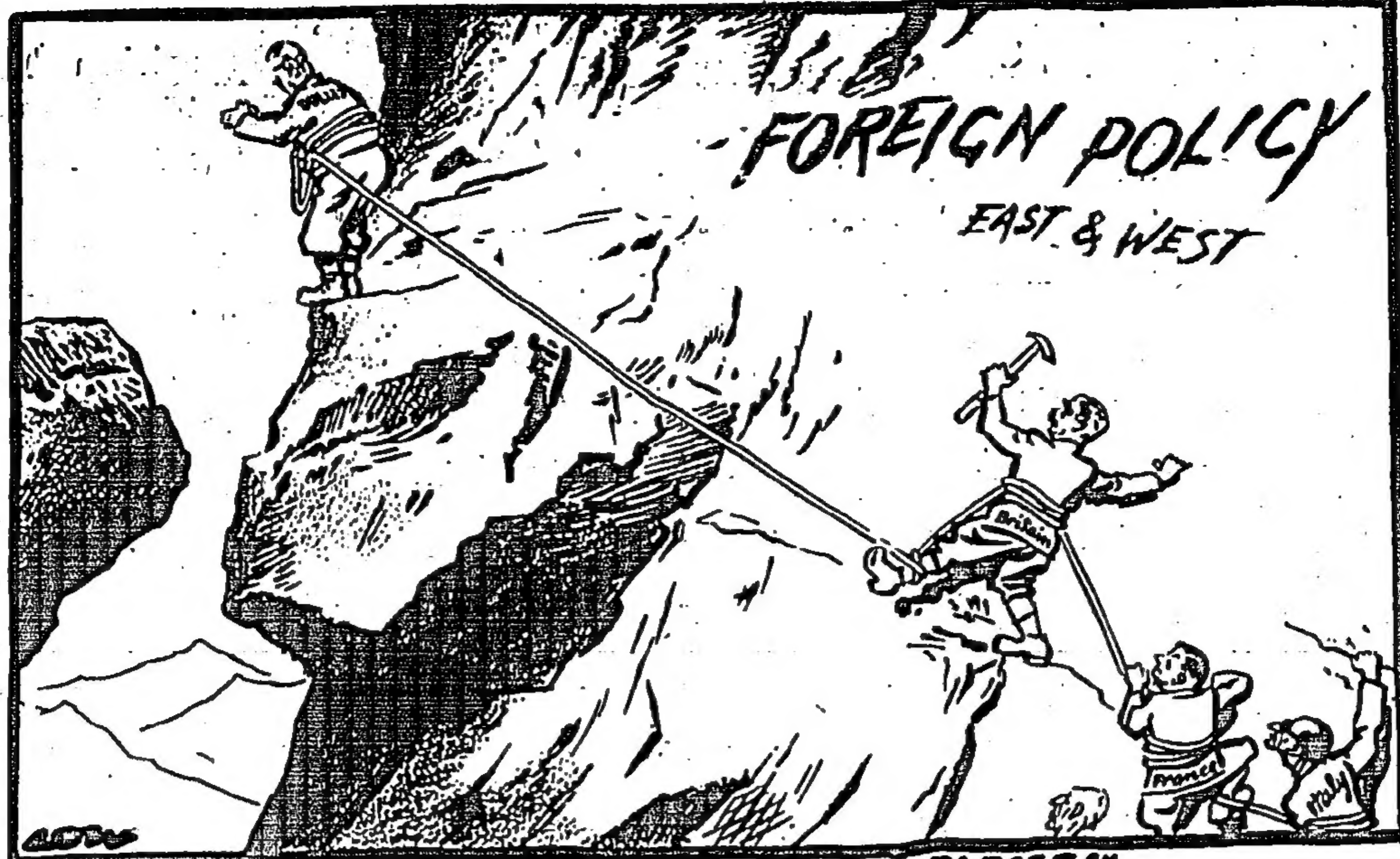
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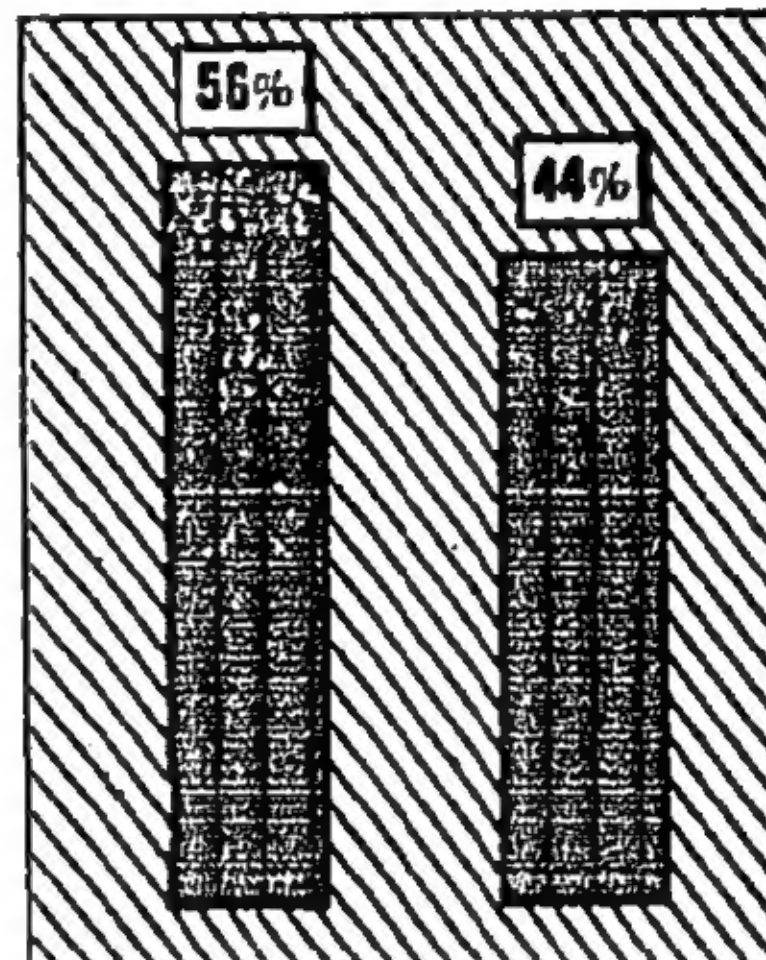
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today . . .



CHARLES CLORE
and the industrial
graph he and
others are helping
to alter. The
analysis today
shows publicly
owned businesses
rapidly creeping
up on the family
concerns—but
still 6 per cent.
behind breaking
even on their share
of Britain's pro-
duction.



THIS 'BLITZ' on the OLD FAMILY FIRMS

by Bernard Harris

IN the first two months
of 1953 I have been
watching the accelera-
tion of one of the
biggest shifts in the in-
dustrial balance of power
since the war.

The "Managerial Revolution"
has often been
heralded. These past few
weeks some of my friends
in the City were saying it
had arrived. For, in Big
Deal after Big Deal, the old
aristocrats of industry are
selling part, if not all, of the
businesses they have built
up over the years. And new-
comers, some of them with
little or no training in in-
dustry, are gaining in in-
fluence.

Already the debate
breaks out: Are these the
right men to run Britain's
business? Will the future of
British industry be safe in
their hands?

Taste shared

THEY are important ques-
tions. It is worthwhile
to look more closely both at
the new men, and the
system which they are be-
ginning to supersede.

Most colourful of the
powerful new figures is
48-year-old Charles Clore,
shrewd juggler in millions,
who adds boot and shoe
factories and a chain of 920
shoe shops to the big ship-
yard, the West End theatre,
the ice-riak, and the other
businesses he already con-
trols.

Clore shares one taste
with the older aristocrats
of industry: he collects
French Impressionists.

Elegant, shy

HE frankly admits that he
does not put up all the
money for his deals himself.
That comes mainly from a
syndicate of wealthy busi-
ness men.

On to the board of Waring
and Gillow goes a young City
financier, the elegant but shy
Siegfried Warburg. He is the
head of a group which has now
obtained control of this famous
old furniture manufacturing and
retailing business.

Then, there is Mr Leonard
Jackson, dapper chief of a wide-
ranging drapery chain, who
seeks shareholders' support to
become the power behind the

£3,000,000 Gordon Hotels
group, whose string of hotels
ranges from London's May Fair
to Folkestone, Brighton, and
Monte Carlo.

Wealthiest of all the new-
comers to industry, the football
pool kings, are extending their
influence still further.

John and Cecil Moores, the
millionaire owners of Little-
woods, splash £700,000 on a
London drapery business to add
to their retail store network.

New coups

ALREADY they own factories
A making quilts and bedding,
furniture and baby food, and
many other things. All financed,
of course, from the fast-flowing
(and still undisclosed) profits
of the 1-2-X craze they started
in one room in Liverpool 30
years ago.

In the plush parlours of the
West End and the more
austere boardrooms of the
City, other big coups are being
planned which will add fresh
names to the growing list of the
new industrialists who acquire
directorships and influence by
buying rather than building.

Responsibility

BUT what of the system they
are supplanting? Many City
men—and I am one of them—
believe that in the family busi-
ness will be found a sense of
personal responsibility that is
often lacking in these days of
professional managers running
businesses they do not own.

Efficiency can suffer when, as
one commentator has said, "the
owner of the flock is replaced
by the hiring shepherd."

For the workers too the
family business has many ad-
vantages over the impersonally
managed corporation. I know
firms which are proud to have
the great-grandsons of men

who started employment in
their business still proud to be-
long to the same family firm.

Some people will say that
family firms combine these
virtues with a certain in-
activity and a disposition to
live off the dividends earned
by the enterprise of the fore-
fathers who begat them.

I do not dispute that, in
some cases, case is more evident
than energy, and birth a more
important qualification for
executive position than brains.

There is one family concern
I know where no fewer than
six managing directors—all
brothers—have been appointed
to satisfy family pride.

Still winning

THERE is another where the
managing director is having
to go slow on development be-
cause, as he says, "Grandma
insists on shoving her ear in."

Grandma, of course, is in this
instance the controlling share-
holder.

But, despite the heavy tax-
ation which Mr Butler imposes,
by way of death duties, on
family shareholdings, some
family firms are still winning
victories which rival any of
those coming the way of the
new aristocrats.

Among them is Pilkington's,
a name famous throughout the
world for glass. They have
consolidated their position as
the biggest family concern in
Britain by completing the take-
over of Chance Brothers, a firm
almost as long-established in
the glass industry as them-
selves.

No one knows how much
Pilkington's are worth though
it is conjectured that the figure
must be well in excess of
£20,000,000.

All that is known for a fact
is that it is owned and run by
14 directors, of whom all but

three are descendants, or
married to descendants, of the
four brothers who started the
business in St. Helens, Lancs,
four generations ago.

It has been kept privately
owned by the prudent financial
policy of the early Pilkingtons
and by the family's good
fortune in producing brilliant
inventors and business men.

Yet firms like Pilkington's
are having to struggle to keep
their business "in the family."

Even the famous Lyle family,
whose £4,000,000 fleet of ships
trades all over the world, are
having to sell up part of their
stock.

This burden . . .

"THE name Lyle of Greenock"
they announced the other
day, "has been closely associated
with sugar and ships in the
Clyde district for 200 years.

"The heavy burden of in-
creased taxation, now imposed
on the holders of shares in
family businesses, becomes in-
creasingly onerous the more
prosperous is the business. To
meet this burden... the share-
holders are now disposing of
part of their holdings."

I uphold the value of the
family concern. I am sad to see
them, losing influence. Yet I
welcome the assault which
the financiers and others make
upon their strongholds. For
the struggle between the
new men and the old
aristocrats of business revitalises
industry, and allows the fresh
winds of competition to blow
in many a hitherto sheltered
corner of industrial life.

These new men thrive on
competition. They are willing to
take big risks for the sake
of big profits. They are pre-
pared to do battle in the market
place to pull off a deal.

Owed much

AND in the chilly economic
climate of the postwar
world, Britain too must do the
same.

Britain owes much to the
family concern. But also it
owes much to the new men
who, in each generation, come
forward to impart new vitality
and fresh vision to industry.
Don't snore at them.

'TRAVIATA' 100 YEARS OLD TODAY

Fiasco On Its Opening Night

By GERALD BOURKE

MARCH 6, 1853 was
a notable evening
at the small, but
exquisitely propor-
tioned Fenice Theatre in
Venice, where a new opera
was presented by Signor
Verdi, then 40 years old
and enjoying his first
general recognition. Two
months earlier he had wit-
nessed the first perform-
ance of "Il Trovatore". This
was an instant success, and
Verdi may well have hoped
that "La Traviata", written
simultaneously, would prove
equally acceptable.

But whereas the Italians were
used to seeing artists perform
such as that of "Il Trovatore",
which comprised most of the
600-odd new operas said to
have been performed in Italy
during the previous ten years,
they were not ready for opera
in everyday costume. Verdi
was, however, at that time
feeling artistically free and had
gladly accepted a commission
from the Fenice Theatre for a
work based on the highly
praised contemporary novel
"The Lady of the Camellias"
by Alexander Dumas the younger.

Verdi's Wife

The story was partly auto-
biographical, but strangely
enough, it also matched Verdi's
life in many respects. He too,
had recently lost his first wife
—also named Marguerite—and
had adopted a similar, although
firmer, stand to that of Ammand.
(Verdi rejected his father-in-
law's petitions, whereas the
fictional Ammand was weak.)
And so, within five years,
there appeared as novel, drama
and opera the story of "The
Lady of the Camellias", as
Marguerite Gautier was called
by her florist on account of
her dislike for scented flowers.
The audience that evening
was well-disposed initially to-
wards the composer and
enthusiastically acclaimed the
opening ballroom scene. Indeed
they scarcely noticed that the
soprano weighed some 12 stone,
and the tenor, Graziani, was
hoarse. But during the second
act, when the soprano, Mme.
Patti sang Violetta, who
considered the secondary part
of Germont beneath his dignity,
made little of the now famous
aria "Di Provenza", although he
insisted on repeating it without
demand.

Audience Laughed

In the last act, where
Violetta, as Verdi renamed
Marguerite, lay dying of con-
sumption, the gay Venetians
lost all remnants of civility
and the curtain fell amid out-
bursts of unrestrained laughter.
"Traviata, last night, was a
fiasco. Is the fault mine or of
the singers? Time will show,"
wrote Verdi, next morning.
And when Varesi tendered his
condolences, he replied gruffly:
"Offer them to yourself and
your companions, who have
not understood my music."

But even musicians con-
demned the opera and, in the
following month, The Musical
Times awarded it only Verdi's
very accurate lines. "Verdi's
new opera is admittedly a
failure, and none seems better
acquainted with its non-success
than the composer himself: he
frankly avows the fact in a
letter which has just appeared

in the Gazzetta Musicale de
Milano." Within a year, however,
the scales began to turn: Verdi
revived "La Traviata" at a
different theatre in Venice,
with cuts which are still
adhered to, and replaced the
contemporary costumes with
those of the Louis XIII period.
Furthermore, this time the
charming melodies were better
sung and duly appreciated. In
England, though, the coolness
remained. And a leading music
critic wrote: "The book is of
far more consequence than the
music, which, except so far as
it affords a vehicle for the
utterance of the dialogue, is of
no value whatsoever. For the
present, it will be sufficient to
treat 'La Traviata' as a play set
to music."

Story Censured

The critic disapproved the
whole basis of the opera:
"It might have been seen that
whatever was the temptation
of the spoken drama, The Lady
of the Camellias was a story
untenable for music. Consump-
tion for one who has to sing!
A ballet with a lame Syphide
would be as rational."
Too, the immorality of the
story was severely censured in
several countries; the play was
banned in England until 1881,
though the opera slipped
through many years earlier.
The favourite part of Violetta
was sung at Her Majesty's
Theatre, then a rival to Covent
Garden, by a lady named, with
a suitable emphasis, Mme.
Pleccolomini. She became the
first of a succession of prima
donnas vying for the part.
Although by 1874 Verdi's fine
tunes had everywhere found
favour, the influential Alce-
sæum then wrote: "How many
Traviatas of how many coun-
tries have died on the lyric
stage since the lugubrious and
equivocal three-act opera was
produced? It would be a
curious calculation to count the
prima donne who have taken
to this disgraceable part . . .
the consumptive lady who
coughs pianissimo and sings
fortissimo in her death scene."

Patti, Tetrazzini

Yet a few years later, Her
Majesty's Theatre was able to
treble the prices when Mme.
Patti sang Violetta. Jenny
Lind, the Swedish nightingale,
also sang the part frequently.
And the famous soprano, Mme.
Tetrazzini, chose it for her
London debut in 1907. She
grumbled at her fee of £120
per performance, but considered
that the honour was worth the
loss. She complained also of
the chosen date in November:
"Not the ideal month for opera
in London. Before I had been
in London 24 hours I had
swallowed more fog than during
the rest of my life." Although
it was a Saturday she found the
theatre only half-filled, but
recorded proudly that her per-
formance sent guests rushing to
gather their friends, so that, by
the end of the evening, a
packed house enjoyed her
portrayal.

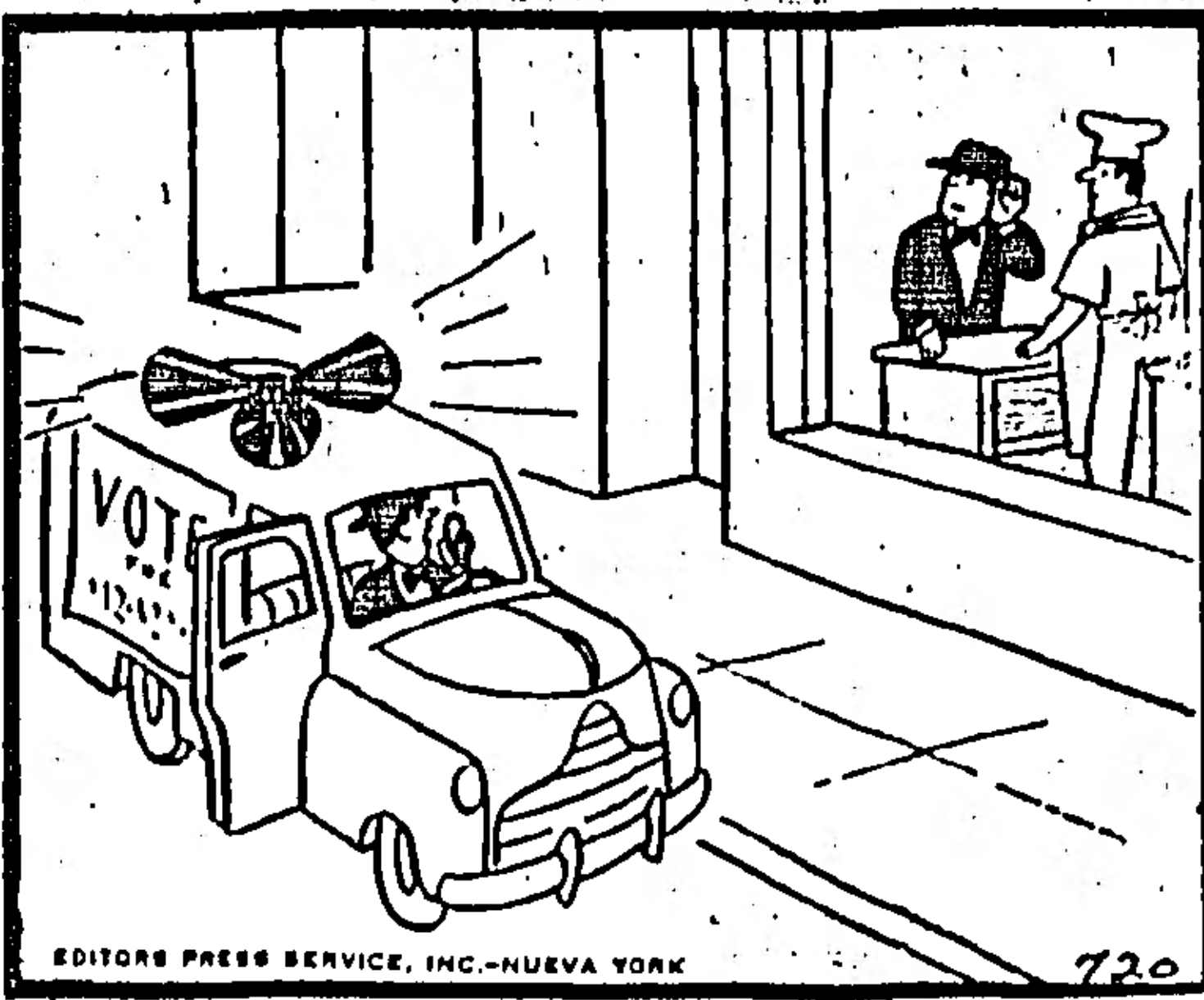
Happily those who, now
aspire to become famous
Violettas concentrate on finer
vocal technique and fewer sings
jewels. It must not be forgot-
ten, though, that this great
operatic character study de-
mands also a brilliant actress,
he if she is to capture not only
Verdi's Violetta but Dumas's
Lady of the Camellias.

TAIKOO SUGAR

HALF CUBES
GRANULATED
ICING
CASTER

Obtainable from all
shops & stores





"Without sugar!"

• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

THE Continental Sunday has once more reared its frightful head. Had the proposed Bill on Sunday observance become law, we might have had the outrageous spectacle of a concert singer wearing a false nose for a comic song as he may on any week-day.

The argument that games played in the afternoon would stop people going to church in the morning is sure to crop up again. Whether cricket on Sunday is more debasing than an American film on Sunday I leave to others to decide. But it might be worth noting that the countries which have a common-sense attitude to Sunday are those in which most people go to church.

The triumph of Suet (XIV)

"I AM Professor Krutroth," said the red-haired stranger, "I go to England today by your plane. I thought you might travel together. If you are on my plane," said Suet, "we shall, of course be travelling together. How did you find me?" "They told me I was on a Conference of World Economic Planning," on the way to the hotel, the Professor kept glancing nervously out of the back window of the car. He boarded the plane at a run, and signed deeply as he sank into his seat. During the passport examination he had turned very pale, but Suet was too preoccupied to notice this. As the plane took off a large car dashed on to the tarmac, and armed police jumped out. "What a shame!" said Suet. "They've missed the plane." "Too bad," said the Professor, mopping his face. Then, to Suet's amazement and horror, a well-known voice said, "Good disguise, eh?"

YOUR BIRTHDAY ... By STELLA

FRIDAY, MARCH 6

BORN today, you have a strong will, are shrewd in business and are quick to take advantage of an opportunity. Perhaps in youth you have known what it is to be a security man, but you will find yourself when you become adult. Consequently, you are willing to work hard during your early years to secure economic independence. Then you can spend the balance of your life enjoying the pleasant things—art, music, literature and the like.

Actually, you have talent and if you could match the gifts of the stars with self-confidence, you might make a success of the arts. But it is more likely that you will earn your living in some other fashion and save the arts as an avocation and a hobby. It is very important to one of your temperaments that you select a

marriage partner who understands you have a tremendous capacity for happiness with the right person but a similar capacity for unhappiness if you select the wrong one! So watch your step. Rush into marriage, but be plenty of time to know the one you wed very well, indeed.

You women, unlike the men, have very strong intuitions, and can sense what is going to happen well ahead of time, as a rule. Never go against those "hunches" for you will make grave mistakes in judgment if you do.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Be extra cautious in putting your signature to any agreement. Be sure details are in your favour.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 19)—Give a word of encouragement to someone who may be in the dumps. Turn grey skies into blue skies.

TAURUS (Apr. 20-May 21)—Don't hedge when it comes to making an important decision. Face facts and act accordingly.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Donate unneeded clothes or house furnishings to some worthy charitable cause. Be generous.

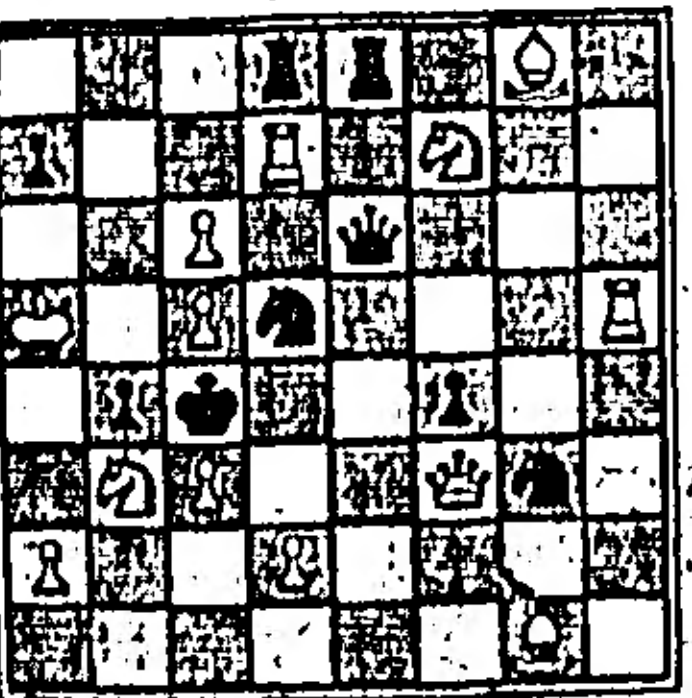
CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Utilize all your particular aptitudes and skills in a new job which offers a fine opportunity for advancement.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—If asked to contribute to some charitable event, be as generous as you can. Offer your services, too!

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Budgets can be stretched, but don't attempt the impossible. Be conservative for the time being.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—A new idea properly promoted, can bring you increased income if you go about it the right way.

CHess PROBLEM

By G. JONSSON
Black, 9 pieces

White, 13 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. K1-Q3; 2. K-Q8; 3. K-Q4; 4. K-B8; 5. K-K8; 6. K-B8; 7. K-Q8; 8. K-B8; 9. K-Q8; 10. K-B8; 11. K-Q8; 12. K-B8; 13. K-Q8; 14. K-B8; 15. K-Q8; 16. K-B8; 17. K-Q8; 18. K-B8; 19. K-Q8; 20. K-B8; 21. K-Q8; 22. K-B8; 23. K-Q8; 24. K-B8; 25. K-Q8; 26. K-B8; 27. K-Q8; 28. K-B8; 29. K-Q8; 30. K-B8; 31. K-Q8; 32. K-B8; 33. K-Q8; 34. K-B8; 35. K-Q8; 36. K-B8; 37. K-Q8; 38. K-B8; 39. K-Q8; 40. K-B8; 41. K-Q8; 42. K-B8; 43. K-Q8; 44. K-B8; 45. K-Q8; 46. K-B8; 47. K-Q8; 48. K-B8; 49. K-Q8; 50. K-B8; 51. K-Q8; 52. K-B8; 53. K-Q8; 54. K-B8; 55. K-Q8; 56. K-B8; 57. K-Q8; 58. K-B8; 59. K-Q8; 60. K-B8; 61. K-Q8; 62. K-B8; 63. K-Q8; 64. K-B8; 65. K-Q8; 66. K-B8; 67. K-Q8; 68. K-B8; 69. K-Q8; 70. K-B8; 71. K-Q8; 72. K-B8; 73. K-Q8; 74. K-B8; 75. K-Q8; 76. K-B8; 77. K-Q8; 78. K-B8; 79. K-Q8; 80. K-B8; 81. K-Q8; 82. K-B8; 83. K-Q8; 84. K-B8; 85. K-Q8; 86. K-B8; 87. K-Q8; 88. K-B8; 89. K-Q8; 90. K-B8; 91. K-Q8; 92. K-B8; 93. K-Q8; 94. K-B8; 95. K-Q8; 96. K-B8; 97. K-Q8; 98. K-B8; 99. K-Q8; 100. K-B8; 101. 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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"FOYANG"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 8th Mar.
"YOHIOH"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 10th Mar.
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 10th Mar.
"HANYANG"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 11th Mar.
"SHENGKING"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 11th Mar.
"HUNAN"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 13th Mar.
"YUNNAN"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 13th Mar.
"ROOCHOW"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 14th Mar.
"SHENGKING"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 14th Mar.
"HUNAN"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 14th Mar.
"YUNNAN"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 14th Mar.
"ROOCHOW"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 14th Mar.

ARRIVALS FROM

"FENGTIEN"	Singapore	4 p.m. 8th Mar.
"SHENGKING"	Singapore	7 a.m. 9th Mar.
"HANYANG"	Singapore	9 a.m. 9th Mar.
"YOHIOH"	Singapore	9 a.m. 9th Mar.
"ANKING"	Singapore	10 a.m. 9th Mar.
"HUNAN"	Singapore	10 a.m. 10th Mar.
"YUNNAN"	Singapore	10 a.m. 10th Mar.
"ROOCHOW"	Singapore	10 a.m. 10th Mar.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	21st Mar.
"CHANGTIE"	Japan	25th Mar.
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	25th Mar.

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	17th Mar.
"CHANGTIE"	Australia & Manila	21st Mar.
"TAIPING"	Japan	23rd Mar.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SCHEDULED SAILINGS TO EUROPE VIA ADEN & PORT SAID		
"PELEUS"	Liverpool	7th Mar.
"MENTOR"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Mar.
"ALCINOUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	24th Mar.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool & Hamburg	27th Mar.
"PATROCLES"	Liverpool & Hamburg	27th Mar.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Apr.

SCHEDULED SAILINGS FROM EUROPE

Sails		
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool	14th Mar.
G. "PATROCLES"	Liverpool	14th Mar.
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool	23rd Mar.
G. "LAOMEDON"	Liverpool	29th Mar.
G. "ANCHISES"	Liverpool	8th Apr.
G. "PERSEUS"	Liverpool	13th Mar.
G. "ASTYANAX"	Liverpool	22nd Apr.
G. "AEneas"	Liverpool	29th Apr.

Leaving Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Landing Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo



DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"DONA AURORA"	17th Mar.
"DONA ALICIA"	4th Apr.
SAILING FOR KINGSTON, NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.	
"HAINAN"	20th Mar.
"AGAMEMNON"	5th Apr.

Lat Pau Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Singapore	7:30 a.m. Mon.	7:15 a.m. Tue.
HK/Batavia	7:30 a.m. Thurs.	7:15 a.m. Fri.
HK/Amoy/Hainan	7:30 a.m. Thurs.	7:15 a.m. Fri.
HK/Singapore	10:00 a.m. Wed.	9:45 p.m. Sat.
HK/Amoy/Hainan	10:00 a.m. Wed.	9:45 p.m. Sat.

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ARRIVALS

FROM	DUE
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore 8th Mar.
"BENLEDI"	U.K. 11th Mar.
"BENVANNOCHE"	U.K. on or abt. 13th Mar.
"BENALDER"	Japan 23rd Mar.
"BENLAVERS"	U.K. 1st Apr.
"BENCLEUCH"	Japan 6th Apr.
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Singapore 9th Apr.
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Singapore 10th Apr.

SAILINGS

FROM	DUE
"BENCLEUCH"	Kure, Kobe & Yokohama 11th Mar.
"BENLEDI"	Direct to Singapore, thence London and Antwerp and Hamburg. 13th Mar.
"BENVANNOCHE"	Avonmouth, London & Hull. 21st Mar.
"BENALDER"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Glasgow, Rotterdam and Hull. 23rd Mar.
"BENLAVERS"	Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London and Rotterdam. 4th Apr.
"BENCLEUCH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Genoa, Liverpool and Hamburg. 7th Apr.
"BENARTY"	Genoa, Liverpool and Rotterdam. 12th Apr.

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NOTICE

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-First Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Friday, 6th March, 1953, at Noon for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1952, and the Auditors' Report thereon.
2. To sanction a Dividend in respect of the year 1952.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors.

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 21st February, 1953 to 6th March, 1953, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

G. B. S. THOMSON, Secretary

Hongkong, 11th Feb., 1953.

To ADVERTISERS

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For the SOUTH CHINA

MORNING POST and the

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before date of publication.

Special Announcements

and Classified Advertisements

as usual.

MME CHIANG TO VISIT CAPITAL

Washington, Mar. 5.
A Chinese Embassy spokesman said today that Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Nationalist leader, is expected to visit Washington in a few days' time. She is at present in New York.

The spokesman was unable to say whether she will arrive on Sunday as reported in a local paper.—United Press.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hong Kong)

Notice to Shareholders

Ordinary Yearly Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Sixty-second Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Friday, the 27th day of March, 1953, at Noon, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1952, and the Auditors' Report thereon.
2. To sanction a Dividend in respect of the year 1952.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors.

Closing of Transfer Books

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed from the 14th March, 1953, to the 27th March, 1953, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

G. B. S. THOMSON, Secretary

Hongkong, 5th March, 1953.

Tapestry Will Stay In France

London, Mar. 5.
Experts of the French Ministry of Fine Arts have advised against sending the priceless Bayeux tapestry to London for the Coronation because moving it would cause further deterioration.

Bayeux' Town Council decided to lend the tapestry, depicting the Norman conquest of England in 1066, to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

It is believed to have been worked in 1068 by Queen Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror and has never left France.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Notice to Shareholder

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixtieth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 4th Floor, P. & O. Building, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1953, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the Reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1952, and the Balance Sheet as at that date and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

The Register of Transfers of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 7th day of March to Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1953, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th Feb., 1953.

(More Notices on Page 9, Col. 5)

P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	8th February	5th March
"CARTHAGE"	8th February	2nd April
"CORFU"	1st April	4th May
"CANTON"	20th April	1st June
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CANTON"	13th March	13th April
"CARTHAGE"	5th April	6th May
"CORFU"	8th May	9th June
"CANTON"	5th June	6th July
Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London		

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards from UK	Due	For
"SUDAN"	19th March	Japan
"SINGAPORE"	20th March	Japan
Homewards	Sails	For
"SUDAN"	12th March	Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg
"SUDAN"	10th April	Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg

With liberty to call at Delawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANGOLA"	In Port	from Japan
"SANGOLA"	due 5th Mar.	for Suez, Rangoon & Calcutta
"SIRDHANA"	due 11th Mar.	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits for Japan
"SIRDHANA"	sails 12th Mar.	

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OLINDA"	due 11th Mar.	from Japan
"OLINDA"	sails 13th Mar.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & P. Gulf Ports via Bombay
"UMARIA"	due 21st Mar.	from P. Gulf, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore for Japan
"UMARIA"	sails 22nd Mar.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	sails 11th Mar.	for Sydney, Melbourne Adelaide
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All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
OF HONG KONG LTD.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4

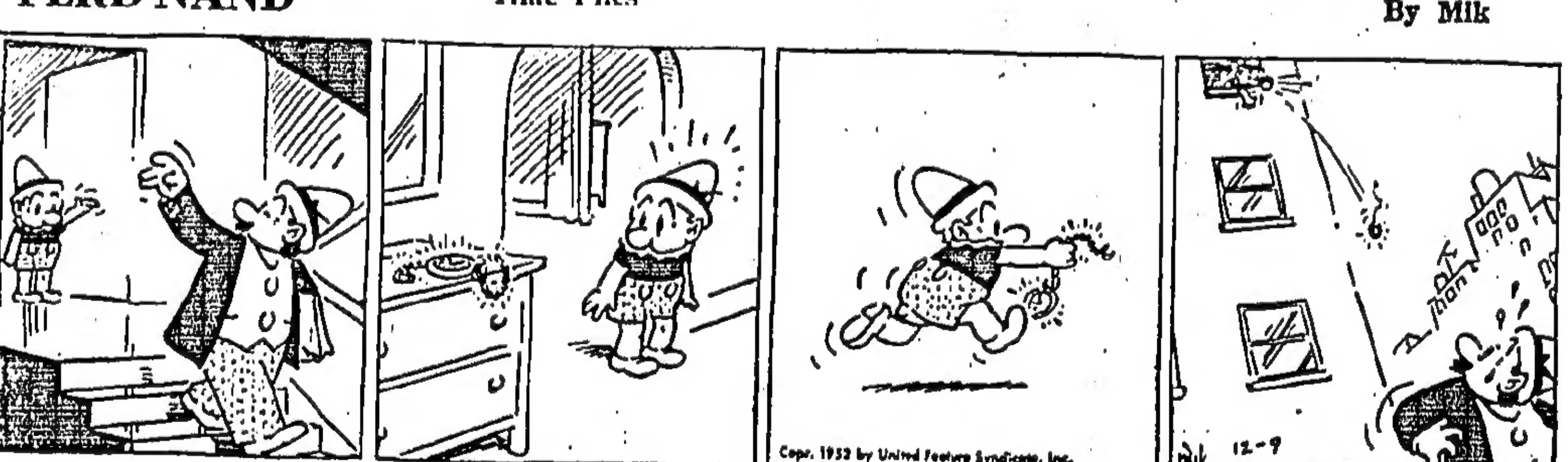
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

FERD'NAND

Time Flies



By Milk

NANCY

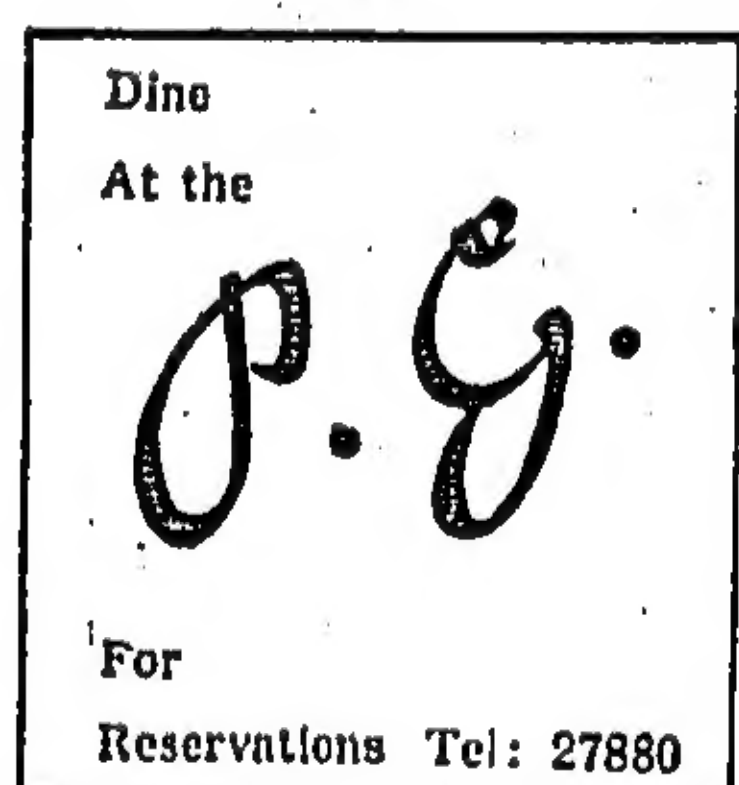
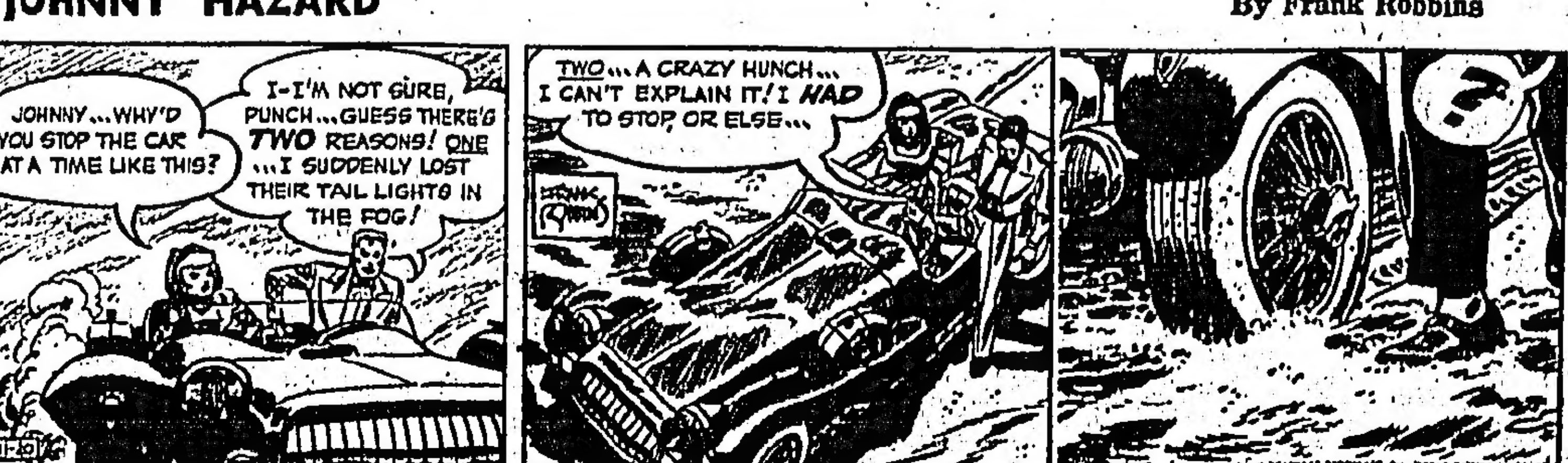
They Speak For Themselves



By Ernie Bushmiller

JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



France May Place Orders With Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 5.
Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today that France may place orders with Japanese manufacturers for military supplies on a basis of open account settlements.

The Ministry said they did not have any official reports on this from the French Government.

A Ministry spokesman said it is the Ministry's belief that a French purchasing mission will come to Japan this month to begin negotiations for military orders with manufacturers.

The spokesman said it has been rumoured that orders may total US\$8,000,000 but this has not been confirmed.

Sources in Tokyo said the military supplies would be destined for use by French forces fighting in Indo-China and would consist mostly of ammunition and supplies.—Reuter.

Japan's Silk Exports

Yokohama, Mar. 5.
Japan exported in February 4,000 bales of raw silk, of which Indo-China bought 60 bales, India

U.S. Must Open Doors To Foreign Trade, Says The Treasury

Japan & Sterling Area

Reported Request From Tokyo

Tokyo, Mar. 5. A Treasury spokesman today declined to comment on a Press report that Japan had asked Britain to ease restrictions on Japanese imports into the Sterling Area.

The spokesman said British and Japanese representatives were now examining in Tokyo the whole problem of Japanese balance of payments with the Sterling Area, of which Britain is the banker.

He could make no comment until the Tokyo discussions had ended.

Unusually reliable London financial quarters said Britain's approach to the balance of payments question was based on an attempt to reconcile two principles:

Britain's desire to expand the use of Sterling, and the restriction of imports to ensure that a balance of payments equilibrium is achieved for the Sterling Area.

These quarters said Britain would welcome in principle any two way increase in Japan's trade.

The Japanese Government is understood to be considering some such plan.

The reports added Japan would have no alternative but to switch the emphasis on her foreign trade policy from the Sterling to the dollar and open account areas.

Japan's Sterling balances dropped to £76 million last December after standing at £126 million in June of the same year.

The Japanese say they need to hold at least £50 million to meet their Sterling requirements and to pay off pre-war debts.

Reuter.

Cotton Prices In New York

New York, Mar. 5. Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows:

Spot	31.10 nominal
March	31.42-31.43
May	31.77
July	32.00
October	32.78-32.79
December	33.00 nominal
March	33.00 nominal
May	33.00 nominal
July	33.00 nominal

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Closing rate March 5.

Spot	31.10 nominal
March	31.42-31.43
May	31.77
July	32.00
October	32.78-32.79
December	33.00 nominal
March	33.00 nominal
May	33.00 nominal
July	33.00 nominal

New York Sugar Futures

New York, Mar. 5. World sugar futures closed today unchanged to 5 points lower with sales totalling 53 contracts.

Contract No. 4 (world) changed to 2 higher with sales totalling 100 contracts.

May	3.40 nominal
July	3.41-3.43
September	3.41 bid
October	3.42 bid
January	3.43 nominal
March	3.43 bid
May	3.42 nominal
Spot	3.40

Contract No. 6

May	0.73
July	0.75 bid
September	0.75
November	0.75 nominal
March	0.75 nominal
Spot	0.70

Ship Salvage Agreement

Manila, Mar. 5. A Philippines-Japanese agreement on the salvage of ships sunk in Philippine waters was announced by Mr. Toru Nakagawa, chief of the Japanese mission to the Philippines, today.

He said that a virtual agreement had been reached with Under-Secretary Felino Neri of the Foreign Affairs Office regarding terms.—Reuter.

Germans To Aid Japanese Steel Industry?

Duesseldorf, Mar. 5. Japanese steel industrialists may shortly invite West German engineers to Japan to help modernize production methods. Mr. Hidetaki Sunabari said here today.

Mr. Sunabari, a Japanese businessman, came here last week as permanent representative in Europe of the Yawata Iron and Steel Works.

Japan would seek to buy or hire German steel production patents, Mr. Sunabari said. After a tour of the Schuman Plan countries and Britain and Scandinavia, he planned to set up an office here.—Reuter.

Claims For Synthetic Rubber

Washington, Mar. 5. Operators of the U.S. synthetic rubber industry say their product is generally superior to natural rubber and that its supply should be increased to meet a growing world rubber demand.

They forecast that the Southeast Asian natural rubber growers will produce about 1,700,000 long tons this year and that it will be more than 700,000 tons short of world rubber consumption. They forecast further that the synthetic producers will be called on to make up the expected shortage.

Looking further ahead, the managers of this nation's synthetic industry estimated the world will need about 2,800,000 tons of new rubber by 1958 and that the producers of natural rubber will be able to supply only about 1,700,000 tons.

This, they estimated, means the synthetic industry must be prepared by that time to turn out more than a million tons. The present capacity of the U.S. synthetic plants is well below that figure.

This survey of the world rubber industry came from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a Government agency which manages the nation's half billion dollar synthetic plants and was part of an R.F.C. proposal that the Government-owned synthetic industry be sold to private hands.

The proposal, made to President Eisenhower and Congress, said the R.F.C. believed the U.S. security is well enough guarded now to allow the Government to get out of the rubber production business. It also said the synthetic industry had become well enough established that it should successfully compete with natural rubber.

In fact, the R.F.C. proposal said, the synthetic industry has nothing to fear from natural rubber, seemingly indicating thereby that synthetic is now a stronger factor in the world rubber trade over natural.—Associated Press.

ORANGE CROP IN SPAIN

Madrid, Mar. 5. Spain's orange crop is estimated at about 1,500,000 tons, 400,000 tons more than last year.

Some 900,000 tons are for export, the rest for the domestic market.

Germany has become a big client because of the ending of the protection previously shown French and Italian fruit.

Belgium, Holland, Norway, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, and Finland are also good customers for Spanish citrus fruits.—Associated Press.

Malaya Replaced As Japanese Source Of Rubber

Tokyo, Mar. 5. Indonesia has replaced Malaya as Japan's source of rubber, and Japanese rubber importers see no immediate prospect of a reversal in the trend.

Officials of the Japan Rubber Federation gave two reasons for the recent lead taken by Indonesian rubber:

1.—Japan has deliberately encouraged rubber purchases from Indonesia in order to fill its commitment to buy up to \$10,250,000 worth by the end of June.

Since November the Bank of Japan has given importers of Indonesian rubber special credit treatment including six months from the time it allocates foreign exchange to the importer to pay in the necessary yen at an interest rate of three per cent per annum compared to the eight per cent charged by commercial banks.

2.—The Government stopped imports from the Sterling Area, including Malaya, for seven days from February 13 to 19 in order to stop the drainage on the nation's Sterling foreign exchange. The action started a stampede for open account allocations to buy Indonesian rubber.

The result was that for the eight months ending February the Bank of Japan had accepted applications to buy \$2,000,000

Economic Survey Of Colonial Territories

Over £22 millions has been allotted by the United Kingdom since 1940, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, to the British Caribbean territories, the population of which is approximately 3,200,000.

Details of these grants and of capital development expenditure are given in the latest volume of the "Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories 1951" which deals with the West Indian and American Territories.

Money provided by the United Kingdom taxpayer is being spent on a wide variety of development projects including the construction of airports and roads, large-scale housing schemes, the building of hospitals, education, land settlement, agricultural research and telecommunications.

The tourist industry is the most important in the Bahamas Islands which are visited by 30,000 to 35,000 tourists each year. Four-fifths of these are Americans and half of them travel by air.

Bermuda is visited by 60,000 tourists each year where they spend about £5 millions. Jamaica was visited in 1950 by 75,000 tourists. They are estimated to have spent £3 millions.

Trinidad's output of petroleum products is over 20 million barrels a year, and more than 130,000 tons of lake asphalt are produced annually.

British Guiana is the most important mineral and timber producer, with an annual output in 1950 of nearly 1,000,000 tons of bauxite, £133,000 worth of gold, and £280,000 worth of diamonds.

The Colonial Development Corporation is investing £780,000 in gold mining, over £2 millions in forestry development there.

JAMAICA LARGEST

British Honduras, the only British territory in Central America, is a leading producer of chicle, the raw material of chewing gum. Exports of chicle are worth £250,000 a year. The territory also produces large quantities of mahogany.

South Georgia, a dependency of the Falkland Islands, which lies on the edge of the Antarctic, is an important whaling centre, and nearly 3,000 whales annually have been caught from there in recent years.

On the Falkland Islands sheep rearing is the main activity, and

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, Mar. 5. Chicago grains and leading commodities favoured the up-side in generally quiet and mixed dealings today. Wheat closed 3/4 to 1 1/2 higher and soybeans were 1/4 to 1 1/2 higher. Prices closed as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel

Spot	2.26 nominal
March	2.25
May	2.25-1/2
July	2.25-1/2
September	2.25-1/2
December	2.27 1/2

Corn

Spot	1.28 nominal
March	1.25 1/2
May	1.25-1/2
July	1.25-1/2
September	1.25-1/2
December	1.25-1/2

Rye

Spot	1.05 1/2 nominal
March	1.05 1/2
May	1.05 1/2
July	1.05 1/2
September	1.05 1/2
December	1.05 1/2

Oats

Spot	72 1/2
March	74 1/2
May	74 1/2
July	74 1/2
September	74 1/2
December	74 1/2

M.V. "LA MARSEILLAISE"

will sail for MARSEILLES via MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ and PORT SAID. on SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1953, at 10 p.m.

BAGGAGE: All passengers' baggage must be sent to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown at No. 2 Gate, Canton Road, Entrance, on the 7th March from 10 a.m. to Noon and from 2 to 5 p.m. or on the 8th March from 10 a.m. to Noon only.

With the exception of hand packages carried by the passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Company's godown as indicated above. BAGGAGE COOLIES WILL BE REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO THE WHARF.

Passengers are requested to board the vessel on the 8th March between 5 and 9 p.m. Our passenger department will remain open on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday morning, the 7th and 8th March, during office hours.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes Queen's Building. Tel: 26651 (3 lines).

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PASSENGERS/FREIGHT SERVICE			
Outwards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	20 Mar.	20-22 Apr.	Manila
Homewards	Leaves	Manila	Via
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	24 Mar.	24 Mar.	Manila
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	22 Apr.	23 Apr.	Manila
via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West African ports, via Djibouti to Madagascar.			

FREIGHT SERVICE			
Outwards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"MEINAM"	20 Mar.	20-22 Apr.	Japan
Homewards	Leaves	Japan	For
"FRY HILL"	24 Mar.	24 Mar.	Japan
"COURSEULLES"	22 Apr.	23 Apr.	Japan
"MEINAM"	22 Apr.	23 Apr.	Japan
† Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk			

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES P.O. Box 53, Hongkong Queen's Building (Gr. Floor) Tel. 26651 (3 lines).



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NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "TRIN MAERSK"	Mar. 8
M.S. "NICOLINE MAERSK"	Mar. 20
M.S. "ANNA MAERSK"	Apr. 2

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "ANNA MAERSK"	In Port Buoy A-9
M.S. "LEXA MAERSK"	Mar. 23
M.S. "LEISE MAERSK"	Apr. 14

For Freight and Further Particulars please apply to: AGENTS:

JEBSEN & CO. Pedder Building. Tel. Nos: 8606-9. Chinese Freight Booking Office 27, Connaught Road, C. Tel. 20461

Dates and rotation subject to change without notice. At liberty to proceed via other ports to load/discharge cargo.

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"LENEVERETT" Arrives Mar. 8 from Singapore. Sails Mar. 9 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"NOREVERETT" Arrives Mar. 21 from Manila. Sails Mar. 22 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment) Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"THAI" Arrives Mar. 9 from Singapore. Sails Mar. 9 for Kobe & Yokohama.

"THAI" Arrives Mar. 31 from Japan. Sails Apr. 1 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Bahrain & Bahrein.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment) Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A Queen's Building, Telephone 31206. Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

BUSINESS REGULATION ORDINANCE 1952

Copies of the prescribed Forms 1(a) 1(b) and 1(c).

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CHINA MAIL

Established 1843

Page 10

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1953.



JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Making It Up To Her

RALPH is a tall, craggy, earnest-looking man of 51, an office-worker who has hoisted himself up the ladder until he has reached fair success. He is married, and has three children.

That, however, is only part of his story. The better part.

Some years ago, he stole from his employers, was caught, and sent to prison.

Soon after being set free, Ralph found another job, for his talents had not been blunted by the time behind bars.

A fortnight after taking on his new job, Ralph began to steal again from the firm where he worked. Money he accepted on his employers' behalf went into his pocket; he robbed the petty cash; stole the insurance stamp money. Almost by chance, a short time ago he was caught, and when he had admitted all his thieving, he gave a curious reason for having so quickly taken to crime again after being released from gaol.

THE REASON
He told the police: "It hit me wife terribly hard, me being sent to prison. So when I came out I felt I had to make it up to her, see? The only way I could do that was for us to live beyond our means. That's why I started to steal again, so's we could afford to do things."

You could understand how it would have been Ralph's home was in a highly respectable suburb, and the people there, though they might smile and cheat over things like ration and currency allowances for foreign holidays, would be deeply shocked at the thought of a man in their midst being convicted of crime and sent to prison.

The neighbours would see to it that Ralph's wife felt their disapproval—and the children would not be spared.

THE OFFER
When Ralph came out of prison, there would seem one way to answer the averted glances, the sudden silences. That way was to outdo the neighbours in the matter of symbols of success. Ralph and his wife had to do more than keep up with the Joneses, or so they felt; they had to make the Joneses green, with envy, make envy really hurt.

The police and Ralph's counsel sketched all this in outline to Mr. Paul Bennett, V.C., the magistrate, after Ralph had pleaded guilty to robbing his employers of £200-odd in the few months he had served them.

They also said that Ralph had not relied only on stealing to raise his income. To meet the giddy demands of the new way of life, he had worked in his spare time for a builder and estate agent, keeping his books, handling rent-money. Now, Ralph's counsel called the builder to speak for him. "I ought to add," he said, "indicating the builder, by a nod, that this gentleman has offered to repay all the money my client has taken."

THE PLEA
MR BENNETT asked: "Is that correct?" The builder, a slight, modest, sincere kind of man, said it was. He said, with passion, almost: "I know this man could be put on the right path. I beg of you to give him one more chance."

"Do you not think he ought to be punished?" the magistrate asked.

"I'm sorry, no," the builder said. "Some people need help. I just ask for mercy for him. I know I can put him on the right path."

"Thank you," said the magistrate, "may I say you have a most charitable and kindly nature."

THE DECISION
MR BENNETT turned to Ralph, and saying he must take notice of his past crime, ordered him to be sent to the County of London Sessions, for sentence.

"That court," he said to the builder, "will hear you again." They took Ralph away, and the builder hurried off looking puzzled and pained. Before the morning was out, news of what had happened would reach Ralph's wife; and when the week-end came, and the local papers appeared, her neighbours would be informed. Then, her sentence would begin—hers and her children's agony.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION
ONE of the four quoted statements is true.
(1) Let the first statement be true. Then we have two haters (Mr. D and Mr. D). So this hypothesis is "out."
(2) Let the second statement be true. Then Mr. G is D; Mr. B is Mr. H; and so it follows that Mr. H is D. But Mr. D is not D, and, once again, must be "out."
(3) Let the third statement be true. Then Mr. B is H, Mr. G is H, and so it follows that Mr. H is H. Hence, while we cannot with certainty identify any of the others, we know that Mr. Draper is the greener.

London Express Service

DESIGN FOR NEW STAR FERRY PIERS APPROVED

Chairman's Review Of Last Year's Operations

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Star Ferry Company, Ltd., this morning, the Hon. John Keswick disclosed that the design for the new ferry piers on the Hongkong side of the harbour had been officially approved. He added that the final plans, which were the responsibility of Government, had the full approval of the Company.

Dealing with the Star ferry operations during the past year, the chairman said they had carried 36½ million passengers, which was a slight drop on the number carried the previous year.

He paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the pier staff and deprecated unfounded criticism.

Addressing the meeting the Hon. John Keswick said: "You will note from the Report that in the course of the year we carried 36½ million passengers, a slight drop on the number carried the previous year. Our scheduled service operated throughout without a single interruption by fog or typhoon conditions, the only restriction being the customary period of pier repairs."

During periods of very heavy traffic we were able to augment the service and in all our vessels made a total of 131,887 crossings during the year. Our daily average load was 99,000 passengers, but on one day we reached the highest individual day's total of 135,000.

This impressive volume of traffic was again handled without incident or accident and I have again to express our appreciation of the work of our coxswains and crews in maintaining the service at a high state of efficiency.

I should also like to thank our hard working pier staff for the manner in which they have served the travelling public during the year. In this respect I should like to refer for a moment to an anonymous letter which appeared in the press, making allegations of discourtesy against our staff. Investigations showed the allegations to be unfounded but, in any case, as the writer did not identify himself a complete investigation could not be made and I refer to the letter only in justice to our staff in general.

Human nature being what it is I suppose it is inevitable that with large numbers passing through the piers which are admittedly inadequate for such numbers, tempers are bound to be a little frayed and minor incidents to occur. Our staff at all times endeavour to extend the fullest courtesy to the travelling public but, in the interest of all, are bound to enforce our regulations. If at any time any of our passengers feel that they have cause for complaint we will welcome a report of the circumstances to the management who will be fully investigated and, if possible, the cause of complaint removed. Unsubstantiated allegations in the public press serve no useful purpose.

NEW PIERS
I have just referred briefly to the known inadequacy of the present piers; as shareholders are aware, discussions in regard to the new piers have been proceeding for some time and I am very pleased to be able to say that their final design has now been agreed. As you know, the responsibility for their design and construction rests with Government, and the Director of Public Works and his staff have co-operated in this Company in discussing the design. The final plans have our full agreement and I am sure that the new structures, when completed, will be a credit to the Colony and of great benefit to the smooth operation of the service and the comfort of the travelling public. The Director of Public Works has very kindly made available a model of the projected terminals which is on the table before you; it needs no stress of imagination to see what a fine achievement they will be on completion. We are informed that construction will start as soon as progress of the Central Reclamation permits and it is hoped to have them in operation within two years from now. Work will commence simultaneously in Hongkong and Kowloon to the same design, in order to eliminate difficulties of changeover from the old piers.

Now that this stage has been reached, we are able to proceed with arrangements for construction of a new launch, the engines for which have been in the Colony for some time. Preliminary plans for this boat are already drawn and under discussion. Although our existing fleet has been maintained in first-class condition, no machinery lasts for ever and it is a great relief to be able to proceed confidently with our craft building programme. At present, when our full fleet is in operation we maintain a 3½ minute service during peak periods, which I think is probably unique in any part of the World where a ferry service operates under conditions approximating ours. When the improved terminal facilities and additional craft are available, this schedule will be maintained over longer periods than is now possible.

THE ACCOUNTS
Turning to the Accounts themselves, as stated in the Report you will note that the Balance of Working Account was reduced by some \$130,000.00 due almost entirely to further increases in the cost of fuel which I forecast last year. I am glad to say, however, that in November there was a small decrease in fuel costs which will have an appreciable effect on our operational costs during the current year. This is the first decrease in costs of operation since the resumption of our service in 1946 and I welcome it as, I hope, a good augury of decrease of costs in general in the Colony. This small decrease in the Working Profit is naturally reflected in the Profit and Loss Account but is not sufficient to affect the proposed dividend which, in total, remains the same as last year. The transfer of two lakhs in the Appropriation Account to Reconstruction Reserve brings that Account, as you will notice in the Balance Sheet, up to \$3,050,000, which I am sure you will agree is a sound provision in view of our necessary rebuilding programme. Our cash position is very sound and our investments stand at a slightly higher figure than at the close of 1951. I do not think that the Accounts call for any further comment.

EXCELLENT SERVICE
From what I have just said I think you will agree that our Company can, in 1953, be proud of the fact that it is now offering the public an excellent service, with every prospect of improvement. At the same time, our finances are sound and entirely in line with the best traditions of such a Public Utility undertaking.

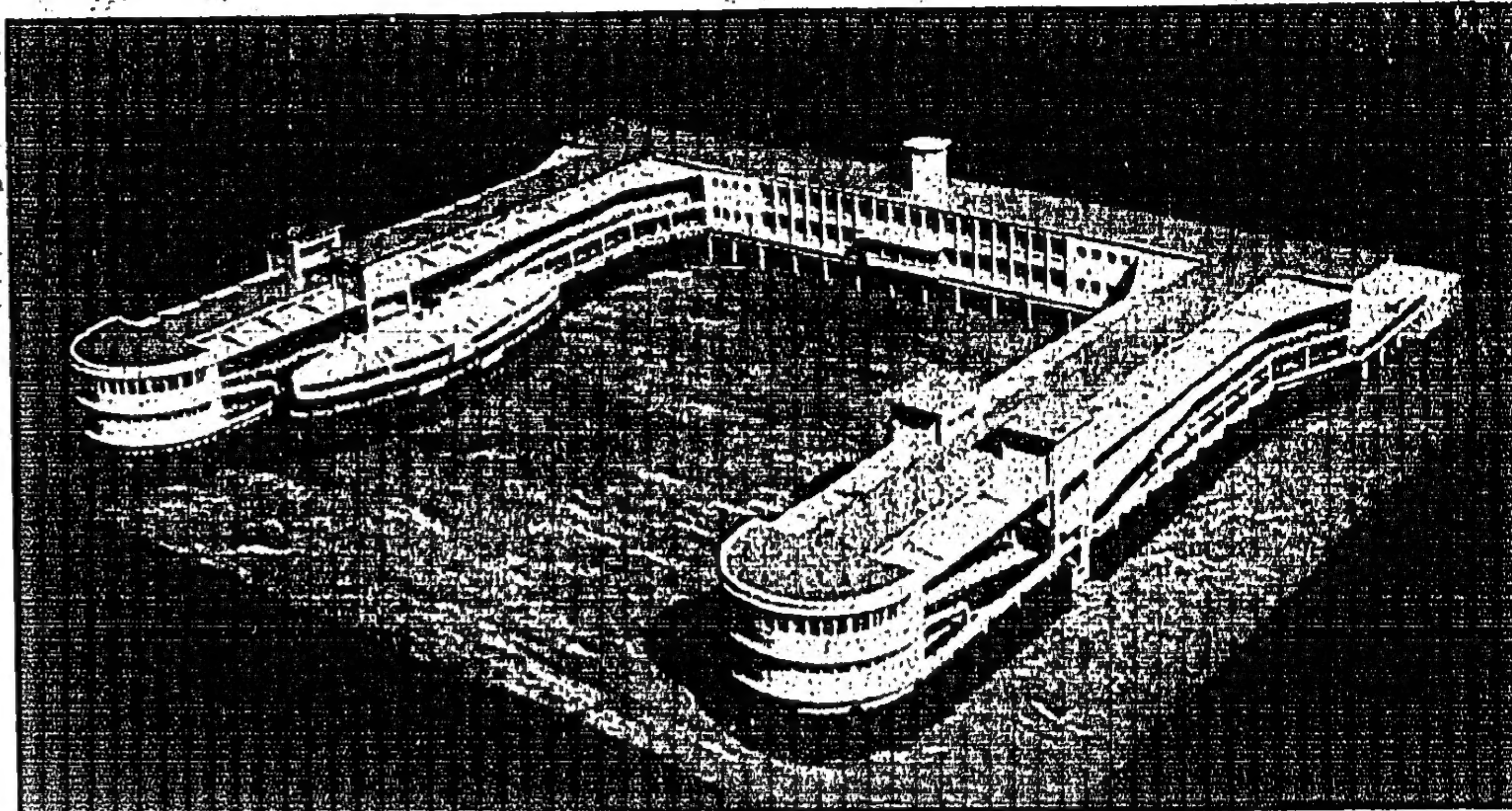
I intend next year to follow the practice which is now common to all leading Companies in the City of London of circulating the Chairman's remarks to shareholders with the Annual Report and Accounts. While we appreciate and welcome your presence at our General Meeting, I think it better that the general body of shareholders should be fully informed of the position of the Company before the meeting.

I now propose that the Interim Dividend of \$3.50 per share be confirmed and that the Report and Accounts, as presented, including the payment of a Final Dividend of \$5.50 per share, be adopted. When that has been duly accorded I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to ask.

Has Jurisdiction In Hongkong

It was notified in this morning's Gazette that His Excellency the Governor, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been pleased to recognize Señor Don Fernando Tauris as Consul General for Argentina in London with jurisdiction including Hongkong.

This Is How The New Star Ferry Piers Will Look



The above picture of an officially-approved model gives an excellent idea of how the proposed new Star Ferry piers will look. The new piers form part of the Central Reclamation scheme, work on which is already progressing. The piers will replace those now facing Ice House Street.

Land Investment Co. Managing Director

Proposed New Terms Of Remuneration

New terms of remuneration for the Permanent and Managing Director of the Hongkong Land Investment Company are embodied in two resolutions to be considered at an extraordinary general meeting of the Company on March 30.

In effect they will, if adopted, abolish the existing system of remuneration based on a percentage of profits, and instead the Permanent and Managing Director will receive an annual payment of \$20,000. In addition it is proposed to allot him 50,000 fully paid up shares in the Company and to raise his qualification for shares from 1,000 to 10,000.

An official announcement gives the following relevant terms of the proposed agreement between the Company and the Permanent and Managing Director.

The Company shall allot to the Permanent and Managing Director Fifty Thousand Unissued Shares of the Company of Twenty-Five Dollars each.

The said Fifty Thousand shares shall be numbered 700,001 to 750,000 inclusive and shall be credited as fully paid up shall rank par-dividend as from the 31st day of December, 1952, and in all other respects pari passu with the other issued shares of the Company.

FULL SATISFACTION

The said shares so credited shall be accepted by the said Permanent and Managing Director in full satisfaction of the loss caused to the Permanent and Managing Director by the extinguishment as from the 31st day of December, 1952, of the right of the Permanent and Managing Director to payment of remuneration by way of commission as heretofore.

From and after the allotment of the said Fifty Thousand shares in manner aforesaid the qualification of the Permanent and Managing Director shall be the holding of at least Ten Thousand shares of the Company.

This Agreement shall come into effect only on the passing by the members of the Company of a Special Resolution to alter Articles 93(b) and 91(b) of the Company's Articles of Association in conformity with Clauses 1 and 2 of this Agreement.

The Cost of this Agreement and any Stamp Duty payable thereon shall be paid by the Company.

The Directors are of opinion that these proposals, which were put forward by a Shareholder, are not contrary to the interests of the Company, and accordingly recommend them to the Shareholders.

Living Language

Why we say Here we go gathering nuts in May.

The apparent absurdity of this saying lies in the fact that, of course, no nuts are to be found in May. But May (or hawthorn) is then flowering, and it used to be the custom to make knots of May for decoration. So the phrase should really be "here we go gathering knots of May."

British Flood Disaster Fund

The Fund will close at NOON, March 14, 1953.

Previously Acknowledged:
Sterling £332.2.0d.
Australian £5.
US\$40.

and HK\$214,000.85

A member of the Medical Department—

Mr Lo Chu 50.00

Kit Chee Sports Club (Kowloon Branch) 200.00

W. O. H. & Mrs E. A. Bull 25.00

Total at 11 a.m. today HK\$214,375.85

Remitted to London March 2nd £12,000 104,481.43

HK\$ 10,894.42

Sterling £332.2.0d

Australian £5

US\$40.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.02

Music for the schools presented by Sally Ann (Studio), 7. Time

Signal, World News and News Talk (London Relay), 7.15. Talking about

Hongkong by Dr. S. G. Davis and Rev. Father T. P. Ryan, 7.30. (Re-

peated), 7.30. Double Date-Claude Thornhill plays Gertrude, Sammy Kaye - Dave Trevis - 7.35. Weather

Report, a Music is Saved by Sigmund Romberg and his Orchestra, 8.45. King George VI. Life

and Design. The King's Character and Influence. A Series of Talks by Harold Nicolson, 9.15. The

Director, 9.15. Music Lovers Hour-Claude Thornhill presents a series of

Classical Requests presented by Curtis Johnson (Studio), 10.15. The

World of Movement-Temperature. A Feature Programme, edited by Professor M. L. Ollman, 10.15.

(H.K.T.) 10.45. Boulevard Cafe with 1/2 Accordiana Duetto at

son Orchestra, 10.45. Weather

part 11. Radio News Reel (Recorded

Music), 11.15. Goodnight Music: God Save The Queen, 11.30.

Close Down.

Latest Government Appointments

The following Government appointments were gazetted today:

Miss Grace Mary Wheeler to be Nursing Sister; Mr James Malcolm McNeill to be a Government Wireless Telegraphy Surveyor and Government Wireless Inspector; Mr Michael William Turner to the rank of (Special) Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Special Constabulary and to be Commandant of the Special Constabulary; Mr Cuthbert James Norman to be Commissioner of Prisons; Mr Leslie John Mayhew to be Superintendent of Prisons; and Mr Robert Sidney Rosen to be Chief Officer.

Messrs William Alexander Blair-Kerr, Michael Morley-John, Graham Rupert Smith, Desmond Francis O'Reilly Mayne, Simon Li Fook See Sean, Thomas Buchanan Low, Gordon Patrick Ferguson, James Malcolm Linton, Khoo Keng Wah, David Whitfield Barclay Baron, Terence Dare Sorby, Michael Danyars Arthur Clinton, Jack Cater, Bryan Irian Barlow, David Clive Crosbie Trench, Kenneth Strathmore Kinghorn, and Desmond Campbell Bartly, CBE, to be official Justices of the Peace.

Mr Michael William Turner to be a member of the Committee to administer the Hongkong War Memorial Fund; Dr Daphne Chun to be a member of the Midwives Board for a further term of three years.

Alleged Contempt Of Court

A complaint that an article entitled "Trial by Jury" in the March, 1953 number of the magazine Outlook was in contempt of Court, was made by Crown Counsel, Mr G. R. Smith, on behalf of the Attorney General, before a Full Court comprising the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe and the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr Justice Williams at the Supreme Court this morning.

As a result, the Court granted his application for an order that Terence James Sheridan of 30 Braga Circuit; The Standard Printing Press, Ltd., of 20 Ice House Street; and Lo Sau-lai, of 77 Wongmehing Road, appear at the Supreme Court at 10 a.m. on Thursday, March 19, to show cause why writs of attachment should not be issued against them for contempt of Court.

Mr Smith read the article to the Court, and submitted that it tended to lower the authority of the Court or that of its Judges and it tended to bring the Court or its Judges into contempt.

RHKDF Promotion

The following promotion in the Royal Hongkong Defence Force was gazetted this morning:

Lt/Col James Earle Nicoll to be Lieutenant.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant (L) Arnold Robert O'Dowd-Booth has resigned from the Hongkong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"That's a great reducing diet that lets you eat all the steak you want—it's keeping your bank account down to a nice thin figure!"

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